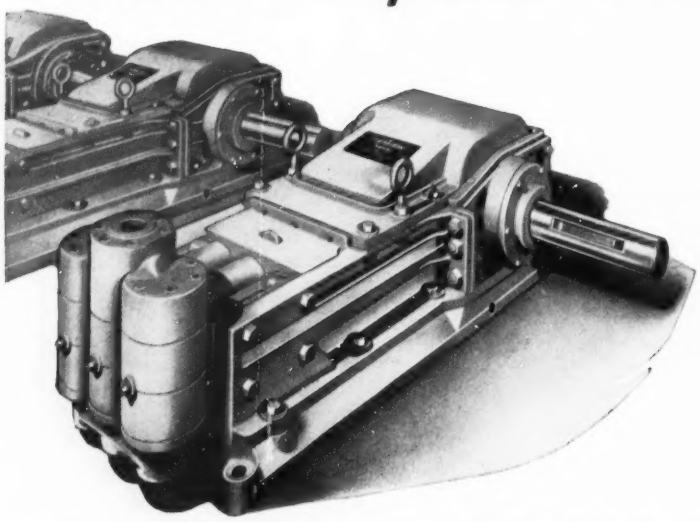
PRESS

54th year

LUMMUS *Speedex* HYDRAULIC PUMP



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ATLANTA • DALLAS • MEMPHIS

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Tons/Day	192	307
Res. Oil %	0.62	0.3

Results Mill B

Commodity	Cottonseed	Peanuts
Tons/Day	180	115
Res. Oil %	0.47	0.51

Results Mill C

Commodity	Soybeans	Flax
Tons/Day	100	100
Res. Oil %	0.7	0.5

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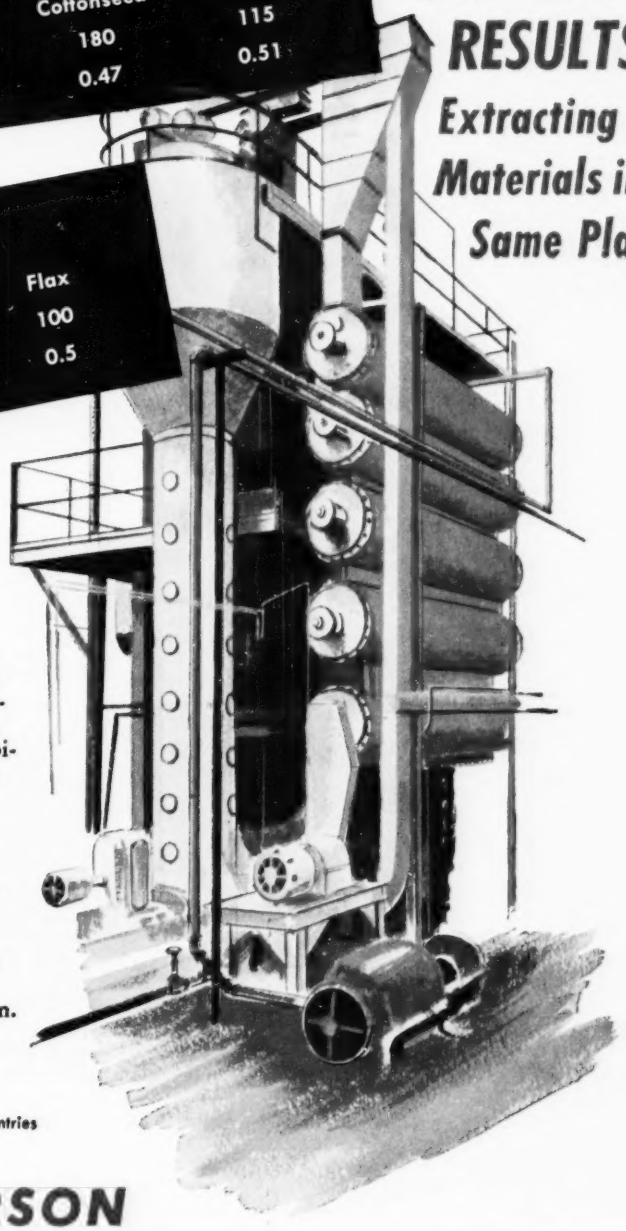

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Photograph by Bob Taylor

VOL. 54 OCTOBER 10, 1953 NO. 21

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association

National Cotton Ginners' Association

Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association

Arizona Ginners' Association

Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association

California Cotton Ginners' Association

The Carolinas Ginners' Association

Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association

Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association

New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association

Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association

Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS *is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.*

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY IN OUR OWN PRINTING PLANT AT 3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 21, TEXAS

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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

THE **Barrentine Cotton Transport**

Designed For Faster, More Economical Handling of Seed Cotton Between Fields and Gins

√ COSTS LESS TO BUY

√ COSTS LESS TO MAINTAIN

Designed both for economy and effiency, the new Barrentine Cotton Transport is an outstanding improvement over standard methods of handling seed cotton between fields and gins. The transport unit consists of a single carrier and as many removable cotton boxes as are needed, depending on the individual requirements of the user. To load, the trailer is backed under the box and it hydraulically lifts it to travel position. To unload, the carrier lowers the box to the ground and pulls out from under it.

IT'S ECONOMICAL — Your initial investment is approximately one-half that required for standard trailer units. Maintenance costs are reduced as much as 75%.

IT'S FASTER — The Barrentine Cotton Transport speeds up harvesting and ginning by keeping the seed cotton moving during the picking season.

IT'S VERSATILE — Can be used for hauling grain or cattle. With detachable sides removed, the bottom of the box will hold 200 bushels of grain.

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"Each year since 1950, the amount of machine-stripped cotton we've ginned has *doubled*—and I understand that's pretty typical through the cotton belt. Well, you know how rough that stripped cotton is . . . full of everything from sticks, stems and green bolls to clods and tramp metal. Stands to reason the more of that cotton we get, the more abrasion our conveyor boxes will have to take. And because we figure stripper harvesting is here to stay, we plan to stick with BOARDMAN conveyor boxes from now on. We've used others in years past, but none that can stand up to BOARDMAN boxes.

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- COMPLETE SYSTEMS
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PORTA-LOADERS • PNEUMATIC SEED CLEANERS

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- **FERTILIZERS**
- **PORTABLE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

"When I'm buying insecticides and fertilizers, here's the sign I look for. Like everybody else, I've got to get the most out of my insecticide and fertilizer dollar. I find I do when I buy Mathieson cotton sprays and dusts and their high analysis pelletized fertilizers.

"Last season, I decided to install portable sprinkler irrigation, and my Mathieson dealer was of great help. He called in a trained Mathieson irrigation engineer and together, we drew up the layout and planned a system that gave me the supplemental irrigation I need. This is one of the best investments I ever made and I'm surprised how quickly the system is paying for itself."

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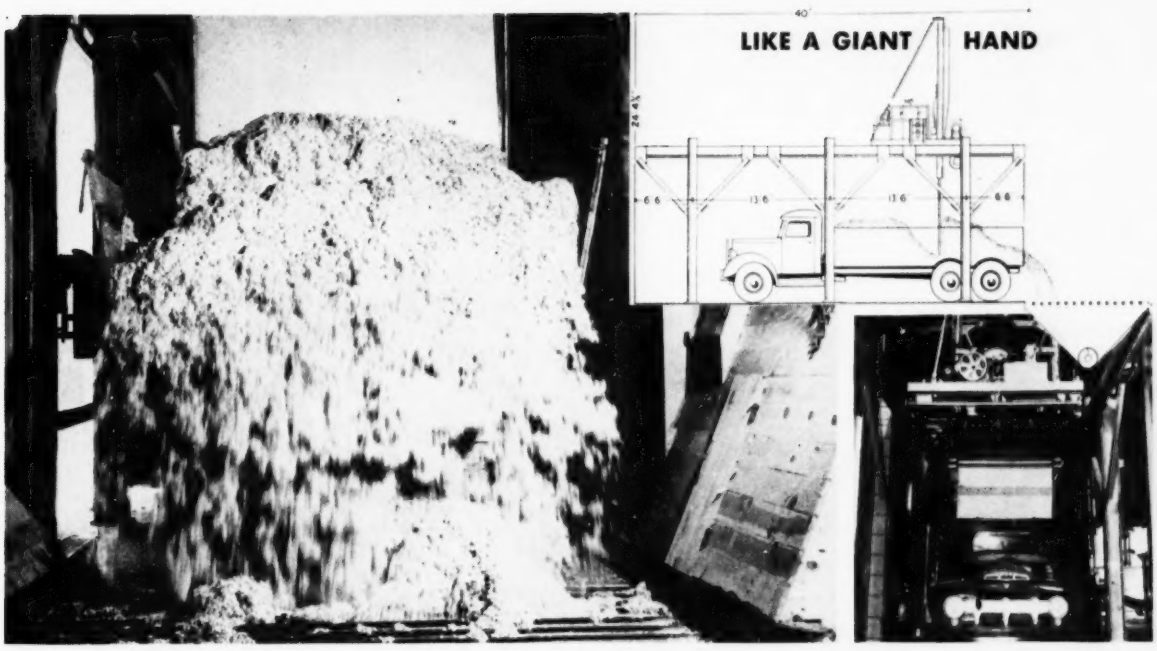

1 MAN and 8 H.P. UNLOADS 15 TONS IN 5 MINUTES

An average man can be taught in a few minutes to run the Gibson Unloader. It has only 2 controls. One governs the up, down and sideways motion of the 6-foot-square steel "spade" — done with hydraulic cylinders and a 3 H.P. motor. The other shifts the carriage, with a 5 H.P. motor.

The operator, seated directly above the blade, can see clearly. Automatic stops prevent motion beyond the safety point.

The Gibson Seed Unloader speeds the line of trucks in and out of your Mill. Requiring no skilled help, and only 8 total horsepower, it saves on cost of operation over any other known method of unloading seed.

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REDUCES SEED-BORNE DISEASES including anthracnose and angular leaf spot.

REDUCES SEEDLING BLIGHT due to pre-emergence damping off (sore shine).

AGROX is an approved mercurial seed disinfectant. It is applied dry or as a slurry on machine delinted, acid delinted, or fuzzy cotton seed.

AGROX treated seed assures the grower of healthier cotton plants by protecting against infection to seed and seedlings. This is the right start to bigger and better cotton yields.

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CHIPMAN

CHEMICAL COMPANY

Dept. 7, Pasadena, Texas

laugh it off

Two men were discussing a mutual acquaintance.

"Nice fellow," said one, "but have you noticed he always lets his friends pick up the dinner bill?"

"Yes," replied the other. "He has a terrible impediment in his reach."

• • •

A somewhat supercilious bachelor was invited to dinner by a lady of his acquaintance, but did not accept. A few days later, seeing her at a party, he strolled over. "I believe you asked me to dine with you last week," he said in his best manner.

The lady looked at him thoughfully.

"Why, yes, I believe I did," she answered brightly. "And did you come?"

• • •

An actress noted for her barbed remarks met another actress, recently turned author, at a party and referring to the latter's just-published book, said: "I enjoyed your book, darling — who wrote it for you?"

"I'm so glad you like it," responded the other, and with disarming innocence continued, "Who read it to you?"

• • •

In Latin American countries professional men use on their cards elaborate degrees and either the title "Doctor" or something still more impressive. Many cards therefore read "Lawyer This" or "Engineer That." But one man who had failed to achieve such distinctions, rather than to be outdone by his fellows, had his cards engraved as follows: Luis Garcia, Subscriber to the New York Times, Chicago Tribune and Saturday Evening Post.

• • •

He: So you are deaf to my pleadings!

She: Yes.

He: But if I were to offer you a diamond?

She: Oh, but I'm not stone deaf.

• • •

The judge told the defendant sternly:

"I can't think of anything worse than a man beating up his wife. What made you do it?"

"Well," spoke the man, "she kept saying, 'Hit me, go ahead hit me—and I'll have you brought before that bald-headed old baboon in court and he'll fix you up.'"

"Case," declared the judge, "dismissed."

• • •

Something new in advertising is emblazoned on trucks of a laundry in New York City. It reads: "Our Diapers Are Tops for Your Baby's Bottom!"

• • •

Why blame the atomic bomb for our freakish weather this year? Maybe it was putting Marilyn Monroe on all those calendars that did it.

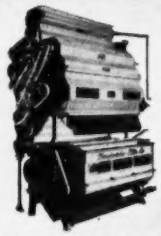
• • •

When mother races daughter
To see who's first to buy
A different gift for father,
It ends up in a tie.

• • •

Critic: "You have a lot of bum jokes in this issue."

Editor: "Oh, I don't know. I put a bunch of them in the stove and the fire just roared!"



"WITH LUBRIPLATE LUBRICANTS—NO BEARING LOSS FOR AN ENTIRE SEASON"

so states a well-known manufacturer of Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Machinery

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For nearest LUBRIPLATE distributor, see Classified Telephone Directory. Send for free 56-page "LUBRIPLATE DATA BOOK"... a valuable treatise on lubrication. Write LUBRIPLATE DIVISION, Fiske Brothers Refining Co., Newark 5, N. J. or Toledo 5, Ohio.

REGARDLESS OF THE SIZE AND TYPE OF YOUR MACHINERY, LUBRIPLATE LUBRICANTS WILL IMPROVE ITS OPERATION AND REDUCE MAINTENANCE COSTS.

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He can help you build storage facilities now to take advantage of fast tax amortization and storage-use guarantees. Butler bolted steel grain tanks meet the requirements of the U.S.D.A. Commercial Storage Program.

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See your Butler contractor right away! He'll plan new facilities to match your exact needs. And he'll give you a price on a *complete* installation—with Butler bolted steel tanks for fire-safe, low-cost grain storage. Write for the name of your nearest Butler contractor and free folders by mail.

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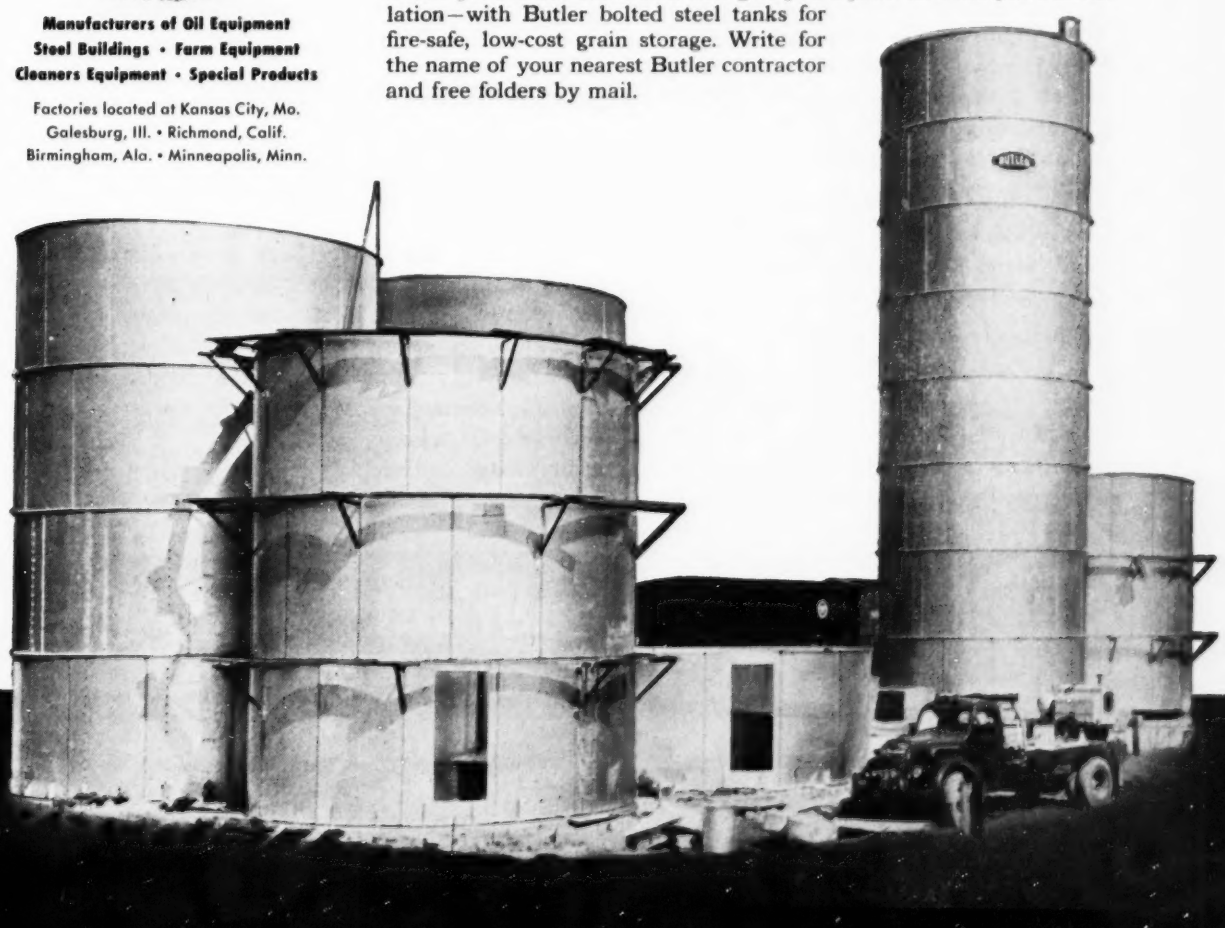

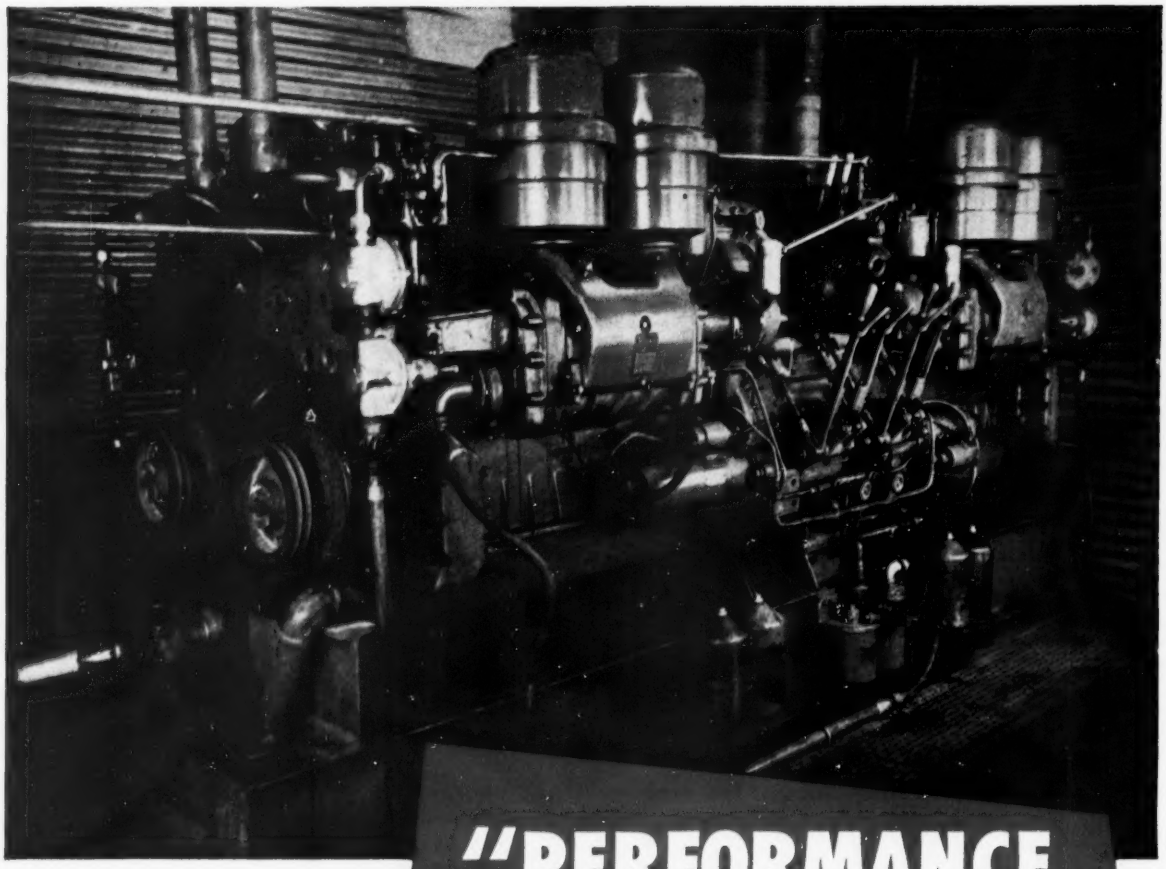

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"Performance has been ideal. No repairs have been necessary and maintenance costs have been virtually nil."

The *Texaco Ursa Oil* series is a *complete line* of lubricating oils for Diesel, gas and dual-fuel engines. The *Texaco Ursa Oil* recommended as right for your engines will assure free rings for proper compression and combustion and freedom from harmful, power-stealing deposits. Thus, you'll save fuel, reduce your maintenance costs.

In hydraulic mechanisms, use *Texaco Regal Oil (R&O)*. It keeps systems free from sludge, rust and foam.

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The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

TEXACO

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FOR COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

NOW WELL COVERED with lespedeza, this was becoming a serious gulley in 1952 with corn growing on it, following cotton for each of 10 years before that time. Owner Harris Swayze, left, of Yazoo County—1952 Mississippi Five-Acre Cotton Contest champion—bulldozed this draw and seeded the lespedeza last spring. He is permanently retiring such steep hill land from row crops, and will continue to use it for permanent pastures and broadcast crops for grazing and seed production. Shown with Swayze is Yazoo County Agent D. P. McGowan.

Cotton and Conservation

Acreage controls in 1954 call for conservation farming to insure high yields from the acres that can be planted to cotton and to increase fertility of land taken out of the crop

Alabama • Georgia • Mississippi North Carolina • South Carolina • Tennessee

By T. S. BUIE

Director, Southeastern Region
Soil Conservation Service

THE TREMENDOUS increase in the acreage of grass plantings in the Southeast will eventually be reflected in higher cotton yields per acre.

Already a good many of the leading farmers in most of the states in this region have plowed up a small acreage of grass for row crops. Their reports of yield are so favorable that more will be following their example.

There are grasses adapted to all sections and all soils. Kentucky-31 fescue, Pensacola Bahia, Coastal Bermuda, Pangola, Orchard and Kentucky Blue grass are planted extensively. Up to date most of these grasses have been used for grazing livestock. Much of the land that has gone into the grazing crops should be kept under these sod crops.

The cropland can be arranged in a grass-based rotation that will add to the conservation program needed on a large acreage of the cropland in the Southeast.

There are many reasons why grass on cropland is good. The main one is that we can produce higher yields of

(Continued on Page 52)

Arkansas • Louisiana Oklahoma • Texas

By LOUIS P. MERRILL

Director, Western Gulf Region
Soil Conservation Service

AN ENCOURAGING prospect for the soil conservationist is that, in a region in which cotton still rules, you find farmers who are as proud of the crop of legumes or grass they are using in a system of rotation as they are of a good cotton stand.

I talked with one such farmer recently near Colorado City, Texas. His cotton was coming along fine. But he was enthusiastic, too, about the alfalfa which covered a good portion of his land. He already had taken four cuttings and figured on six in all. At $40 a ton, he would realize a nice profit from the alfalfa, and he had at the same time the satisfaction of knowing that he was helping to keep his land stable and increasingly productive.

Somehow the impression has prevailed in many areas that cotton can be planted year after year on the same land without loss in yields or soil damage. Only casual reflection ought to suggest the error. There are too many examples of farm land which produces only half or a quarter as much as the yields of a generation ago. There are too many examples of row cropland which now produces nothing.

(Continued on Page 53)

(See Page 12 for Southwestern Region)

EDITORIAL

Ginners, Crushers ... and Soil Conservation

■ SOIL CONSERVATION is everybody's problem—an opportunity for every ginner and cottonseed crusher to render service to cotton and his community. The need for conservation and the direct challenge to the cotton industry were never greater than they are at this time. That is why The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press secured the authoritative articles on conservation on cotton farms that begin on the preceding page.

Louis P. Merrill, author of one of the articles, commented: "I know of no group in a position to exert greater influence toward conservation use of the land than the men who make up the cotton gin and oil mill industries."

Are members of the industry fully meeting this responsibility of influencing farmers to maintain the productivity of the land that supports the farmer, the ginner and the crusher?

"Nothing could contribute more to the welfare of the states than the proper management of the land."

George Washington said that. It can be said also that nothing could contribute more to the permanent well-being of cotton.

Twenty-four million acres of land are producing lint and seed to keep gins and oil mills running this fall. Crushers and ginners are rightfully concerned because many of these acres will be taken out of cotton next year by acreage controls.

But what about the many other acres that will produce less cotton, next year and the next, because of poor soil management?

To keep productive the land remaining in cotton, while protecting those acres of soil removed from cotton production in 1954, is not the problem of the land owner alone. It is a problem that concerns everyone, and most closely all of us who expect to carry on a business directly dependent upon the products of agriculture.

Today's situation challenges the ginner and crusher to help the farmer seize what one of the accompanying articles describes as "an opportunity to turn acreage reduction into soil conservation and profit." That means profitable use of the land taken out of cotton, helping to supplement his cotton revenue and keeping him in the business of producing lint and seed. It also means more profit from the land left in cotton, through conservation practices that increase acre yields and net returns. It means, in fact, the kind of farming that will enable the crusher and ginner to continue to exist.

Soil conservation is important any time, but this is an especially appropriate time for the cotton industry to give thought to it. As another year's cotton crop comes off the land, that land needs something on it for protection against winter weather.

A first step that every crusher and ginner can recommend to farmers is cutting or shredding the cotton stalks and plowing them under. This is a cheap, effective way to reduce weevil and pink bollworm infestation next season. This pays off also by adding needed humus to soils. The two-way payoff from plowing under stalks has been proved over and over again.

A second definite recommendation for crushers and ginners to urge upon farmers is the planting of winter cover on this land. This is another practice of proved value; but far too many acres of cotton land each winter stand unprotected as their fertility is washed and blown away.

These are specific things, right now, that need and deserve the full support and influence of members of the ginning and crushing industries. There are plenty of other things to do, now and later. There are many sources of information as to what is needed and how to do it. There just aren't enough people working to get them done—not enough ginners and crushers.

"He is the greatest patriot who stops the most gullies," Patrick Henry once said.

Self-interest and good citizenship alike should cause all of us who work with cotton to do all that we can to help protect the soil.

Soil Conservation Service.

A LINED irrigation ditch in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico. This is a good water conservation measure and reduces work required for ditch maintenance.

Arizona • New Mexico

By CYRIL LUKER

Director, Southwestern Region
Soil Conservation Service

AT THE TIME Colonists started farming in the United States there was little concern as to the lasting qualities of the productive powers of the soil. It wasn't necessary to rotate crops or to grow soil-building crops. When the soil became nonproductive, it was only necessary to move a short distance to a new piece of fertile, highly productive soil, clear the trees and brush, and plant again. Plenty of hay could be cut from the native meadows, so why plant clover or alfalfa? This story was similar throughout the East where the Pilgrims landed, and continued on and on as the land was settled toward the West.

Thus was the beginning—but not the end—of the story of land settlement and exploitation in the United States. During World War I the American farmer was asked to produce more than ever before. He had to feed and clothe a huge army as well as the civilian population at home and much of it abroad. The depression of the Thirties forced the farmers further to exploit their soil in order

A FIELD growing grass—alfalfa hay. This practice will work well in most areas of Arizona and New Mexico as a part of the crop rotation with cotton and add enormous quantities of organic matter to soil.

Soil Conservation Service.

"I know of no group in a position to exert greater influence toward conservation use of the land than the men who make up the cotton gin and oil mill industries."—Louis P. Merrill.

Soil Conservation Service.

DROUTH RUINED this cotton in Jones County, Texas, planted two in and two out. In background is 10-acre field of cotton planted two in and one out following soil-improving guar.

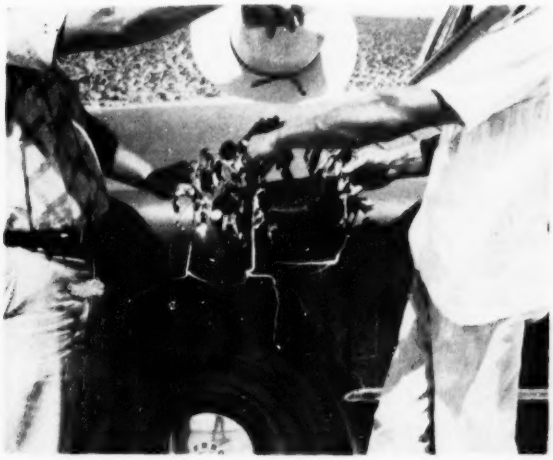
to eke out a bare existence. One of the results of cultivating land that should never have been plowed came in the Thirties in the form of black blizzards in the Great Plains Area. Rich topsoil from New Mexico and other states settled on the steps of the White House.

World War II served to intensify the pressure on agricultural production. Again farmers were asked to produce enough food and clothing to satisfy the demands of million-man armies as well as of those left at home to fabricate the articles necessary for war. Fewer acres of good farm land were planted to soil-building crops and, consequently, the fertility and productive capacity of the soil were reduced to an extent greater than ever before.

Since World War II, demands on agriculture have continued at an unabated rate, and in some sections farm land productivity is still on the decline despite intensive efforts to establish soil and water conservation measures. Conservation has made great strides, but much remains to be accomplished in the cotton-producing areas of New Mexico and Arizona, as well as elsewhere, to prevent further decline of the productive capacity of the soil.

YOUNG COTTON plants showing horizontal roots produced by a plow sole. Roots were unable to penetrate into soil except at a crack, as shown by center plant. Such plants have shallow feeding zone and are unable to make satisfactory growth.

Soil Conservation Service.



True, there are some farmers in each and every agricultural area who have applied and are maintaining a complete conservation program on their lands. Also, there are many farmers who are applying one or more conservation practices to their land; in fact, practically every farmer is applying some conservation practice.

Despite a general lowering of soil fertility and productivity, there has been a tremendous increase in total crop production during the past 20 years. Average per acre yields during the past 15 years alone have gone up about 40 percent. Perhaps these facts are confusing. On the one hand, soil productivity has gradually dropped while on the other hand, during the same period, total production and average production per acre have increased.

Fast-moving, efficient farm machinery which makes it possible to perform proper and timely seeding, tillage and harvesting operations can be given credit for a part of the increase. Some of the increased production is a result of improved varieties. The most significant increase, however, is due to the application of improved farming technology. Much of the improved technology now used in farming in the cotton areas of New Mexico and Arizona is the result of intensified efforts to obtain wider use of conservation farming practices which in themselves protect the soil against further deterioration.

Soil Conservation Service.

COTTON at left followed two years of Madrid sweetclover. Note long, straight roots. Cotton at right followed wheat. It's shorter, has poorer root system and poorer color. Photo made in Tarrant County, Texas.

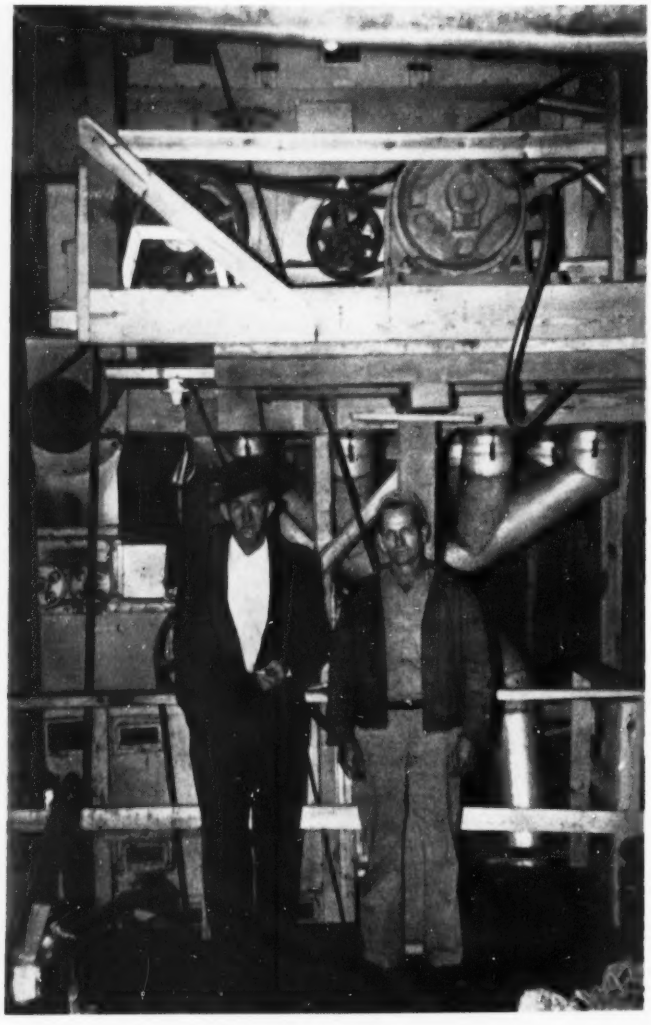
The conservation program has been a major factor in renewing and maintaining inherent soil fertility and productivity on many farms. These measures include land leveling, good crop rotations (including the use of grass-legume pastures), the use of commercial fertilizer, barnyard manure and green manure crops, pre-irrigation, special tillage practices such as deep chiseling, drainage, good water use, proper arrangement of farm irrigation ditches, lining of ditches and canals, converting land not suitable for cultivation to grass, residue management and many others.

With the possibility of a reduction in the acreage of cotton, farmers in New Mexico and Arizona have an excellent opportunity to carry forward the application of a complete conservation program on their lands. In this way the productivity of each acre of soil can be increased to its maximum potential with the effect that the highest yields obtainable from the land, not only of cotton but of all crops grown on the farm, will be realized. Efficient water management is a must in this perpetual water-shortage area if profitable alternative crops are to be produced. Crops such as alfalfa or the grasses are higher

(Continued on Page 54)

Another Prominent Gin Man Goes All

"HINCKLEY"



J. K. White—another progressive ginner who gives his customers the best possible sample and all of their cotton in the bale.

Yes, Hinckley equipment is built to give smooth preparation and maximum turn-out along with years of safe, trouble-free operation.

J. K. White, left, and his ginner, Ellis Huey, are shown in front of some of the Hinckley conditioning equipment in his gin plant at Troy, Tennessee.

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"When Competition Is Keenest, Install A Hinckley"

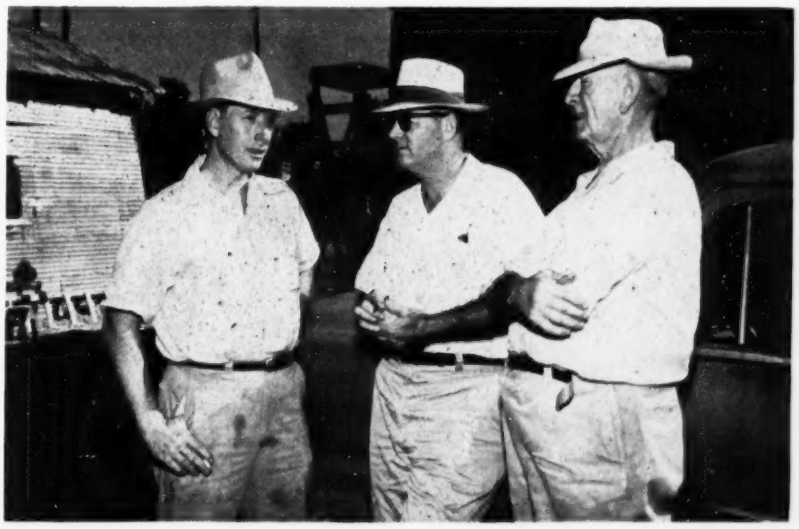
CG&OMPress Photo

OWEN HOBBS, McLennan County, Texas, farmer, shown in a field of his cotton treated with penta-Ten-Ten. Hobbs says the material does a good job and is better than our present defoliants in his area.

Wanted: A Real Defoliant

Central Texas farmers who strip cotton would like to use a defoliant but, instead, are using a mixture of penta, 2, 4-D and 2, 4-5-T because, they say, it does a better job.

By IVAN J. CAMPBELL
Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



CG&OMPress Photo

JACK C. PRUITT, left, and his father, W. W. Pruitt, right, of the Public Gin, Hillsboro, Texas, say properly harvested stripped cotton gives them no more trouble than hand-pulled cotton. Shown with the Pruitts is C. B. Spencer, agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas.

PENTACHLOROPHENOL in combination with 2,4-D and 2,4-5-T is being used with generally excellent results this year by many Central Texas Blackland farmers to prepare their cotton for stripper harvest.

Pentachlorophenol alone has been used with fair success in this area for several years, but growers wanted more than the leaf-kill penta gave; they also wanted something that would prevent regrowth.

A penta-2,4-D combination was applied to about 50 acres in 1951 with excellent results. In 1952, in the Lorena community in McLennan County, about 1,000 acres were treated with a mixture of penta concentrate, Dow Chemical's Ten-Ten and diesel fuel or kerosene. Ten-Ten contains equal amounts of low volatile 2,4-D and 2,4-5-T.

To Sept. 28 of this year, more than 15,000 acres had been treated with this mixture in McLennan, Hill, Falls and Johnson Counties. A Waco chemical concern reported to The Cotton Gin and Oil Press at that time that enough Ten-Ten was on the way to his plant to treat an additional 125,000 acres.

In the 50-acre test in 1951, it was found that the 2,4-D applied to cotton late in the season killed only the plants to which it was applied. Fact is, two rows deliberately skipped in the field showed no damage by the chemical. Neither did other broad-leaf plants adjacent to treated cotton plants. It was also found that the addition of 2,4-D to the penta-diesel fuel mixture prevented regrowth, often a problem with the use of penta alone, and had the additional advantage of killing morning glory, tie vines and other broadleaf perennial weeds. Use of penta-Ten-Ten is also a highly effective insect control measure. The material kills many insects and stops reproduction of the pink bollworm and the boll weevil. It also destroys the food supply of cotton insects.

Some Texas counties require permits for the use of 2,4-D; others do not. In McLennan County, where permits are necessary, growers by the dozens are making application to use 2,4-D on all or part of their 1953 acreage.

One such farmer is Owen Hobbs of the Lorena community. He used it in 1952 and is applying it to his entire cotton acreage this year. Hobbs told The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press that he is happy with the results and thinks penta-Ten-Ten is much more satisfactory to use for stripper harvest in his section than our present defoliants.

But penta-Ten-Ten has its disadvantages: (1) it does not drop the leaves; (2) sprayers used to apply it cannot be used again for applying insecticides; (3) it lowers the germination of immature cottonseed, thus making them unfit for planting purposes.

Like most growers who are using pen-

A STOP-GAP IS NEVER GOOD ENOUGH

A RECENT VISIT to Central Texas, where the use of strippers is increasing at a rapid rate, emphasizes the need for a much improved defoliant for use there and in other sections of the Belt.

Many growers in a four-county Blackland area of Central Texas are obtaining good results with a mixture of pentachlorophenol, 2,4-D, 2,4-5-T and diesel fuel or kerosene in preparing their cotton for harvest, but this material does not measure up to what a good defoliant ought to be.

The Blackland Experiment Station at Temple, Texas, in reporting on 1952 work with defoliants, said: "The defoliants on the market now will do a good job under the proper conditions for that defoliant but under other conditions the results are poor."

Satisfactory results with present defoliants have been so rare in Central Texas that most growers have given them up as a bad risk and turned to pentachlorophenol alone or the mixture containing pentachlorophenol and 2,4-D and 2,4-5-T.

Good as it is, this material is only a stop-gap. What we need, as the accompanying article points out, is a defoliant that will: (1) drop the leaves; (2) prevent regrowth; (3) meet a wide range of plant growth and weather conditions; (4) be safe to use; and (5) be economical to use.

There is a real need for such a defoliant for use throughout the Belt. A material measuring up to those qualifications would be a real boon to mechanical harvesting and help to prevent spread of the pink bollworm.

ta-Ten-Ten, Hobbs considers it a stop-gap method of preparing his crop for harvest. What Hobbs wants—in fact, what all growers need—is a defoliant (1) that will drop the leaves; (2) that will prevent regrowth; (3) that will meet a wide range of plant growth and weather conditions; (4) that will be safe to use; and (5) one that the farmer can afford to use.

Hobbs and most of the other growers are using the penta-Ten-Ten material in the following manner: one-half gallon of pentachlorophenol concentrate plus one pint of Ten-Ten to the acre, applied in diesel fuel or kerosene oil. The usual method of preparing the material is to mix 3½ gallons of penta and three-fourths gallon of Ten-Ten with a barrel of No. 2 diesel fuel. The material is applied under 40 pounds pressure at a tractor speed of approximately four miles per hour. Five nozzles per row are used. The cost of the material runs about $3 per acre.

The Levi Gin, near Lorena, said it is having no trouble ginning stripped cotton and that grades generally are as high as for hand-pulled cotton. Sometimes they are even higher. F. Gummelt, owner of the Levi Gin, has urged his customers to keep strippers out of the fields while plants and leaves are wet with dew. In other gin communities where strippers are used, most growers are cooperating with the ginners on this point and, of course, are getting higher grades.

Jack C. Pruitt, owner of the Public Gin at Hillsboro, in Hill County, said he has no more trouble with stripped cotton properly harvested than with hand-pulled cotton. Last year, between 75 and 80 percent of all the cotton Pruitt ginned was machine stripped. He is using two green boll traps this year and says they are doing a good job.

Most of the Central Texas farmers who are using strippers learned early in the game that early-season insect control contributes much to successful stripping. Early season control usually means early and determinant fruiting and more uniform maturity, and it also means fewer green bolls at time of harvest.

At the time this is written, weather conditions have been ideal for the use of penta-Ten-Ten and growers are reaping a harvest, so to speak, in being able to get their cotton to the gins before weather damages it. With the addition of 2,4-D and 2,4-5-T to penta in the mixture, they are not concerned about regrowth should rains interfere with harvest. Penta alone does a good job when conditions are favorable, but it does not kill plants, and regrowth often makes a second application necessary.

The growers we have talked with who are using penta-Ten-Ten all agree that they would much prefer to use a really effective defoliant. But until one comes on the market, these growers are determined to avoid, as far as possible, paying high prices for hard-to-obtain hand labor. Meantime penta-Ten-Ten is doing a pretty good job of solving their labor and cost-of-harvest problem.

Mississippi Crushers Change Dates

Dates for the forty-fifth annual convention of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association have been changed, according to J. A. Rogers, Jackson, Association secretary. Plans now are for the convention to be held June 30-July 1-2 instead of May 26-27-28. The meeting will be held at Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, as announced earlier.

Pink Bollworms Found at Logansport, Louisiana

The finding of 12 pink bollworms at a Logansport, La., gin during the week of Oct. 3 caused Louisiana State Entomologist S. C. McCrory to predict an "almost certain" new infestation in Louisiana. McCrory said the cotton originated in Panola County, Texas, so near the Louisiana-Texas line that the possibility of infestation from pink bollworms in Louisiana is very strong.

An infestation appeared in DeSoto Parish of Louisiana last year and farmers were required to plow under cotton stalks. Eight inspection stations are operating on the Louisiana-Texas border in an effort to prevent the eastward spread of the pest.

Malcolm Gramling Winner Of 1953 Picking Contest

Malcolm Gramling, a South Carolina defense worker on vacation, won the 1953 national cotton picking title Oct. 2 at Blytheville, Ark. Gramling is a former second place winner in the annual event. Mrs. Charlie Krutz of Blytheville won first place in the women's division, and Lonnie Joe McGill, 12, also of Blytheville, was first in the children's division.

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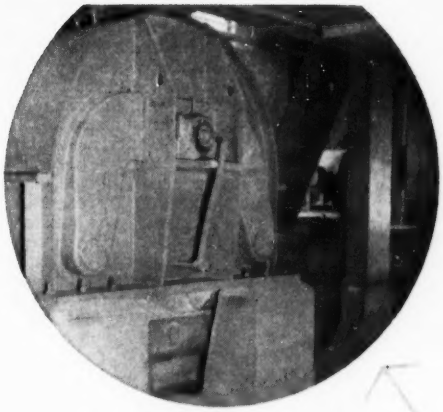
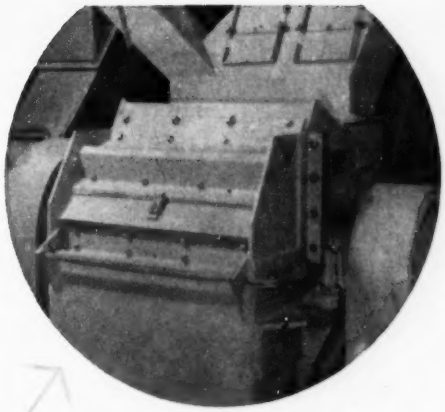
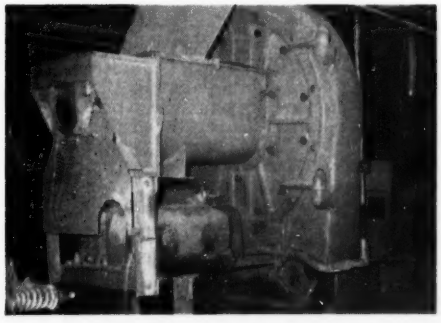


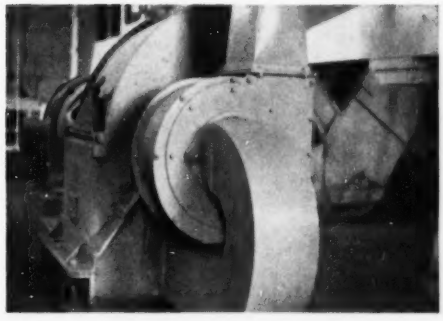
4 Bauer No. 406 Hammer Mills in the world's largest soybean plant.



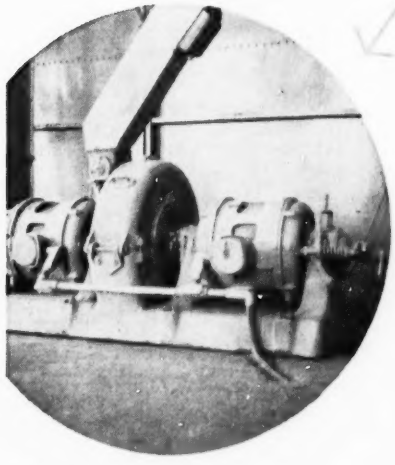
Bauer No. 175 Cake Breaker in large soybean plant.



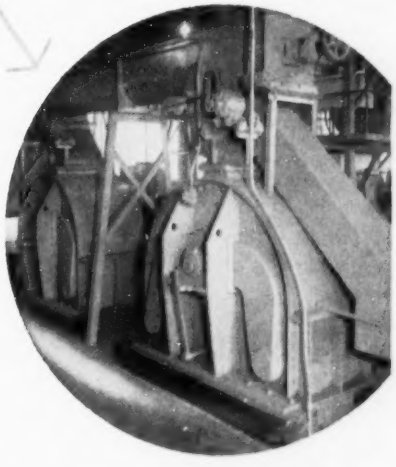
Bauer Single Disc Mill in one of this country's largest soybean plants.



Bauer No. 182 High-Speed Pulverizer in cottonseed oil plant.



Bauer Attrition Mill in large cottonseed oil plant using screw presses.



Bauer No. 406 Hammer Mills in world's largest cottonseed oil plant.

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Know-How Nickels BUY BETTER FARMING For North Carolina

■ **RESEARCH on improving crop stands and cotton breeding is part of broad program financed by state's special five-cent fee to provide needed agricultural knowledge.**

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following two articles discuss two research projects of the North Carolina Experiment Station that are financed through that state's Nickels-for-Know-How program. These projects are part of a broad research undertaking made possible through funds made available by farmers through a tax of five cents paid on each ton of feed, fertilizer and their ingredients sold in North Carolina. Approximately three million nickels a year are collected by the State Department of Agriculture and turned over to the North Carolina Agricultural Foundation at State College.

Cotton Breeding

By P. A. MILLER
Agronomist, N.C.
Experiment Station

COTTON in North Carolina is grown over a belt ranging from the southern Piedmont sections in the western portion of the state, east through the lower Coastal Plains, and north through the upper Coastal Plains to the Virginia line. A rather wide range of soil types is encountered in this belt, as well as variable fertility levels, and climatic, cultural, disease and insect conditions. At present, over 98 percent of the total cotton acreage in the state is being planted with one variety. Although this one-variety plan has been very satisfactory, the question arises as to whether only one cotton variety can fully meet the needs of these rather widely differing cotton growing sections. It may be that the range of conditions encountered within this state is great enough to make it profitable for cotton breeders to work toward the development of several varieties, each of which would be well adapted to one specific area.

This year, through the use of Nickels-for-Know-How funds, it has been possible for the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station to initiate a series of experiments to obtain basic information on this "area adaption" problem. Fifteen different cotton varieties are being evaluated extensively under field conditions at 12 different locations in North Carolina. As nearly as was possible, the locations were chosen to represent the different soil types and climatic and environmental conditions encountered in the sections where cotton is being grown. The different varieties in each test are all treated in a similar manner, and they are being evaluated for lint yield, gin turnout, staple length, quality of fiber, chemical composition of the seed, and disease and insect resistance. It is planned to continue these tests for several years in order to evaluate the response of the different varieties to conditions encountered in different years.

(Continued on Page 20)

Better Crop Stands

By R. P. MOORE
Agronomist, N.C.
Experiment Station

NICKELS-FOR-KNOW-HOW have recently joined forces in North Carolina to permit concentration of research into the numerous causes of customary inferior crop stands, and better methods of avoiding, or at least drastically reducing, the serious effects of these causes. Farmer experiences and isolated research work in various fields have uncovered some of the unusual causes, but still, good crop stands are infrequent and too difficult to obtain.

It is well known that inferior crop stands arise both from seed and seedbed factors. Many of these causes, however, are not recognized or are poorly understood, especially as different factors continue to influence one another.

In order to profit from unfamiliar research data and to determine what is now known about scientific reasons for poor crop stands, the first emphasis of the new program has been to focus attention on available results of appropriate research that has been conducted throughout the world. Information is being obtained from this study that can be of immediate use. In addition, some information is being obtained that will permit the establishment of a firm basis upon which to initiate further work that appears most likely to yield fruitful results. Many suggestions arising from the study will also be rechecked for local application.

Present laboratory work is being centered upon water intake of seeds and its effects upon seed structures. Seedling vigor is also being studied.

During the past summer, field work with cotton consisted of a study of depth of planting on different types of seedbeds. Cooperative work was also done with the Bureau of Plant Industry, USDA, on effects of seed treatments, seed processing and soil temperature and other conditions upon emergence. Records were taken of daily emergence counts and death losses.

As the program progresses, major consideration is to be given to cotton and other oilseeds such as peanuts and soybeans. Information from many other crops will be utilized where applicable.

A review of literature reveals the following points, less well understood but helpful, for the cotton industry: Of major importance is the increased emphasis that we must place on the physiological age of the seed. The physiological age, briefly and crudely, refers to the portion of life previously exhausted by the seed or that motion still remaining. The physiological age is conditioned mainly by the moisture and temperature levels that the seed has been encountering, the time consumed from the day the specific cotton boll started opening until the seed is planted, and even the time the planted seed remains underground.

From the review of literature, it is also evident that seed can become physiologically old within a few days at high levels of moisture and temperature; or on the other hand, the seed can remain physiologically young for more than a dozen years if kept at both low temperature and moisture levels. The review also shows that, unfortunately, the standard germination tests under the customary optimum conditions, do not necessarily detect the degree of actual ageing which becomes greater with time. Also important are the elapse of time and the unfavorable increase of temperature between the date of the germination test and the planting date. Time lapses present an opportunity for further weakening of the seed. All seeds appear to be headed for inevitable death; and the route taken is normally one of continuous weakening, the rapidity of which is always accelerated by high temperature and moisture. Seedlings thus weakened cannot overcome the adversities of the seedbed as well as seedlings from seed kept physiologically young.

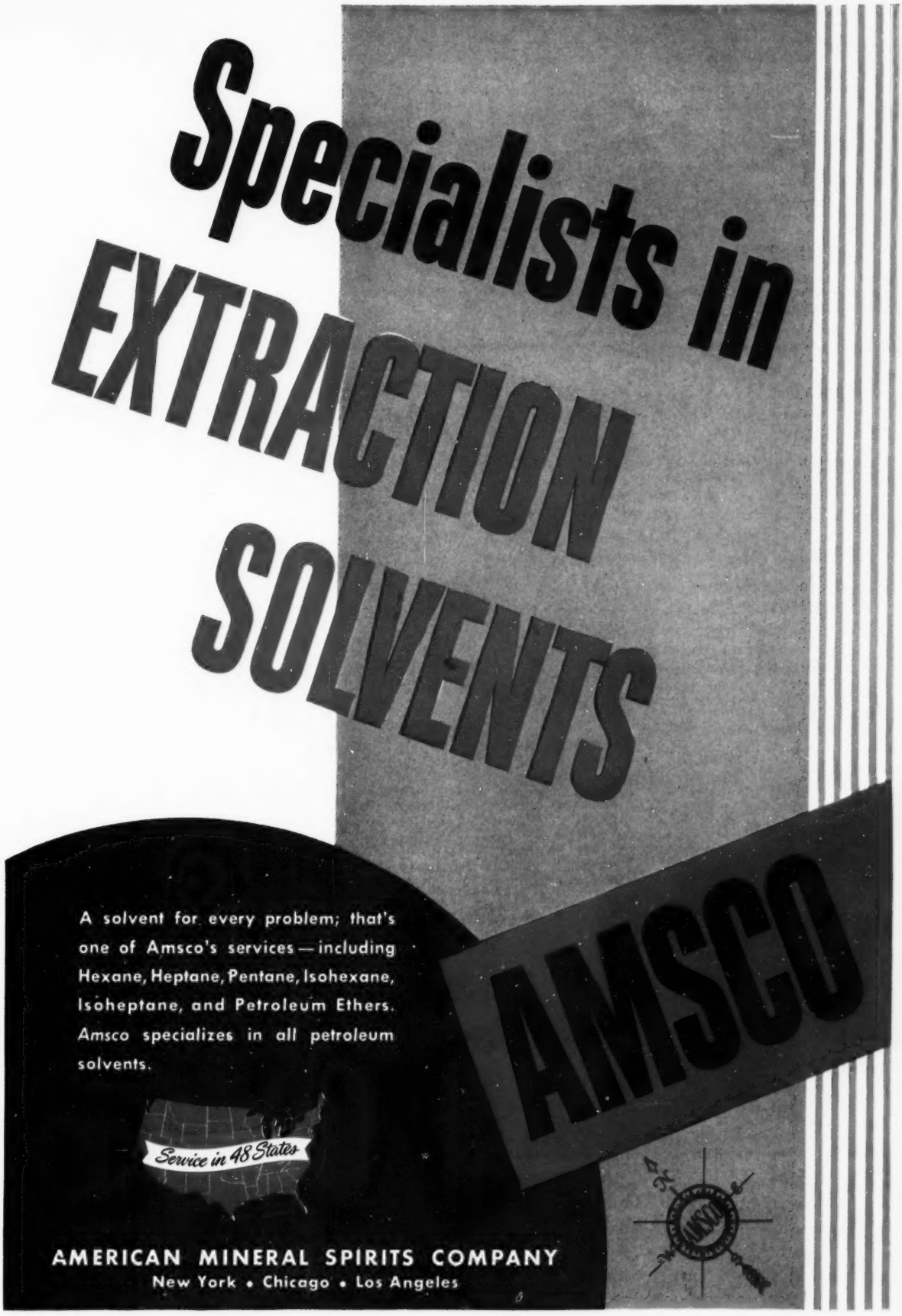
Some of the first evidences of critical physiological ageing are as follows:

(1) Delay in the starting of visible germination.
(2) Longer period of germination.
(3) Weakened seedlings.
(4) Abnormal appearing seedling. A common example is the seedling with a primary root incapable of lengthening or with other malformed structures.

Some of these characteristics are not so evident when germination occurs under optimum conditions as they are when germination conditions are less favorable for rapid seedling development.

Rapid physiological ageing appears to be associated with conditions that promote higher rates of respiration within the seed. High respiration rates without growth in turn give rise to a rapid accumulation of free fatty acids. This accumulation is a problem in the oil industry. Research of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, showed that individual cottonseeds containing more than five percent free fatty acids were all dead. Seed showing not over one percent free fatty acids were alive. Very few seed were found with an acid content ranging between one and five percent and these gave irregular germination.

If seed are to be kept physiologically young, the normal storage conditions where temperatures cannot be closely controlled should be such that the moisture content of the seed does not become greater than approximately eight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to nine percent. According to the Southern Regional Research Laboratory and work done at the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, this means that the relative humidity of the storage should be no greater than 55 percent for prolonged periods of time. Seed which are to be stored over a period of years naturally require better care than do seed that are to be used for the first crop following harvest. Good care is, nevertheless, important for all seed.

Another important contribution is that of C. H. Arndt of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. His work on temperature growth relations of the roots and hypocotyls of cotton seedlings shows that the optimum temperature for germination is approximately 95° F. Germination and seedling growth became progressively less as higher and lower temperatures were used. The maximum temperature at which growth occurred was about 105° F., and the minimum about 75° F.

Only a few of the numerous suggestions to be molded into a better crop stand program have been included here. The findings from this program, when teamed with satisfactory methods of insect and disease control, should go a long way in bringing about better crop stands. It is recognized that the causes are great and are not all subject to being consistently corrected. The challenge of changing nickels to know-how is one that eventually should give North Carolina farmers a chance to produce better crops from better seed and seeding practices.

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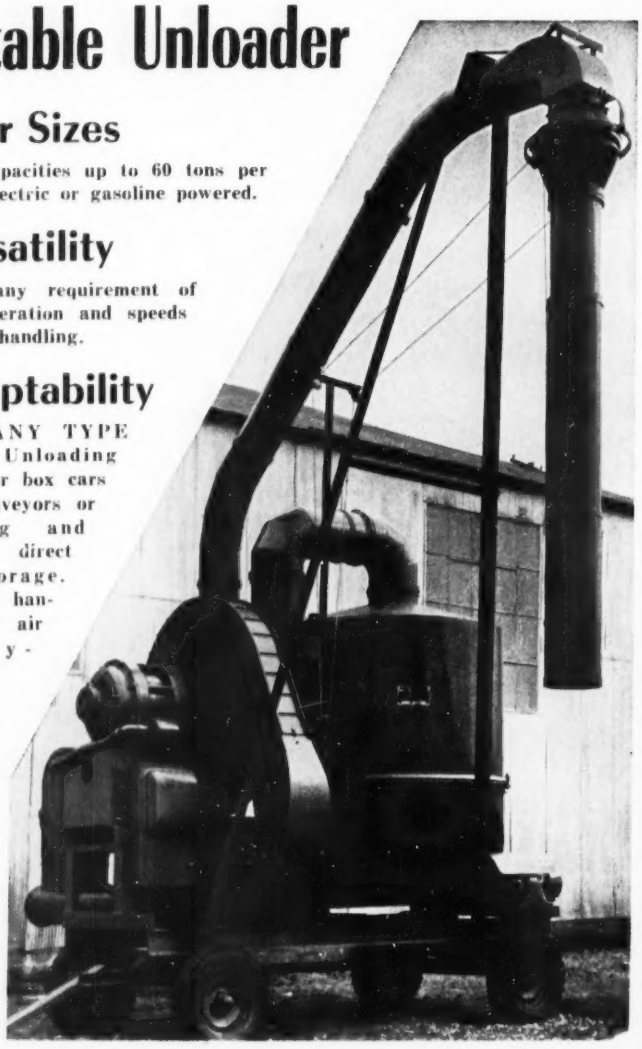

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• Waste in Feeding Seed Emphasized

OIL MILLS in Mississippi have received a letter from A. L. Ward, Dallas, Educational Director, National Cottonseed Products Association, stressing the wastefulness of feeding cottonseed. The letter was sent to Mississippi crushers because the Mississippi State College dairy department released results of two feeding trials comparing whole cottonseed in dairy rations with a mixture of cottonseed meal and corn.

Ward's letter points out that the Educational Service has advised college authorities that net results of the release of the information will be harmful to dairymen. In addition, he urged mills to make use of available Educational Service material for aggressive advertising and public relations activities to advise farmers that they will avoid losses and make a profit by selling seed and buying cottonseed meal.

Dawson and Sinness Are Advanced by Du Pont

The appointments of Dr. David H. Dawson as assistant general manager in charge of manufacturing in Du Pont's textile fiber department, and of Dr. Lester S. Sinness to a newly created position of manager of the sales divisions in the same department were announced recently.

Doctor Dawson, now assistant general manager of the company's fabrics and finishes department, will take over the post left vacant by the recent retirement of Frank B. Ridgway. The appointment is effective Oct. 12.

Doctor Sinness, who has been heading direct sales in the textile fibers department, assumed his new duties on Oct. 1. In his new role, Doctor Sinness will report directly to William R. Creadick, assistant general manager in charge of sales, and his new duties include management of all sales divisions: direct sales, sales service, and advertising and promotion.

Tree Plantings Set Record

Georgia, the leading state last year in pine tree plantings, may greatly exceed its 1952 total this year, says the Extension Service. About 53 million trees were planted in Georgia last year, while 100 million will be available for 1953 plantings from the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Cotton Breeding

(Continued from Page 18)

It is possible that certain varieties may give high yields in the Piedmont but do relatively poorly in the Coastal Plain; while other varieties might perform well in the Coastal Plain but do poorly in the Piedmont. Or, it may be that one variety will give the highest yields and best over-all performance at all areas within the state. These are the types of questions to be answered by the experiments. The information obtained should indicate whether cotton breeders should continue trying to perfect a single variety for the whole state, or whether they should work towards the development of different varieties to suit the requirements of specific areas within the state.

THESE 8 FACTORS CAN HELP MAKE YOUR COTTONSEED CRUSH MORE PROFITABLE

How profitable a crush is depends, of course, on how much it costs you to get oil on the market—and how much more you can sell it for. These are the fundamentals your mill faces, and the real reason for the interest in today's high-yield solvent processes.

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Lukenweld filtration-extraction is based on the solvent process demonstrated by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Standardized "packaged plants," now available commercially in 75, 100, 125 and 150 ton capacities and higher, enable the operator to convert economically to solvent extraction at minimum investment.

1 NO COSTLY PRE-PRESSING—maximum oil yield, formerly requiring a costly pre-pressing operation, is now accomplished via a selected range of cooking conditions, seed rolling and contacting with solvent.

2 98% OIL YIELD—less than 1% residual oil in meal.

3 HIGH MEAL PURITY—minimum free gossypol content, commercially solvent-free meal through Lukenweld's direct-heated hearth-type solvent recoverer.

4 PRIME OIL QUALITY—distillation system design and advanced cooking techniques avoid fixation of color pigments.

5 UP TO 75% LOWER LABOR COSTS—simplified, continuous, automatic operation. Because prepressing is eliminated, a maximum of two operators per shift is required for seed cooking and extraction.

6 LOW SOLVENT LOSSES—maximum of 1% solvent losses through efficient design.

7 MINIMUM INSTALLATION SPACE—compact design requires little space (150 ton plant needs only 20' x 45' x 40' in height).

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Please send me your free color booklet entitled "Direct Solvent Extraction Systems for Cottonseed Oil," containing information on the new Lukenweld Process. I understand there is no obligation.

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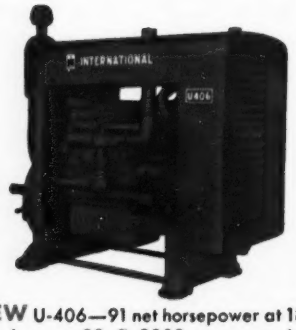
NEW U-1091 natural gas power unit develops 187 net h.p. at 1400 rated r.p.m.; 200 net h.p. at 1600 max. r.p.m.; maximum torque, 820 lbs. ft. @ 800 r.p.m.

NEW U-450—102 net horsepower at 1800 rated r.p.m.; 110 @ 2200 r.p.m.; maximum torque, 324 lbs. ft. @ 1200 r.p.m.



NEW U-406—91 net horsepower at 1800 rated r.p.m.; 98 @ 2200 r.p.m.; maximum torque, 279 lbs. ft. @ 1200 r.p.m.

NEW U-372—83 net horsepower at 1800 rated r.p.m.; 91.5 @ 2200 r.p.m.; maximum torque, 263 lbs. ft. @ 1200 r.p.m.

NEW U-269—62 net horsepower at 1800 rated r.p.m.; 72 @ 2400 r.p.m.; maximum torque, 191 lbs. ft. @ 1200 r.p.m.

NEW U-240—55 net horsepower at 1800 rated r.p.m.; 64 @ 2400 r.p.m.; maximum torque, 168 lbs. ft. @ 1200 r.p.m.

NEW U-220—50.5 net horsepower at 1800 rated r.p.m; 62 @ 2400 r.p.m.; maximum torque, 151 lbs. ft. @ 1200 r.p.m.

IH Announces Seven New International Engines

Seven new six-cylinder, carbureted, valve-in-head engines have been added to the International line, which now includes 18 models—diesel, gasoline or gas—ranging from 16.5 to 200 net horsepower.

These new models are the result of more than 45 years of IH engineering and manufacturing experience building a complete line of heavy duty engines for tractors, trucks, construction and oil field equipment and individual power unit applications.

These new units have the durability, flexibility and economy to meet your requirements for lower cost performance. The unmatched network of IH district offices, parts depots, distributors and dealers puts complete service facilities practically at your door.

If you are an individual user of engines, it will pay you to see your nearest International Industrial Distributor or Power Unit Dealer for more complete information. If you are a manufacturer, your nearest IH district office will be glad to help you engineer these engines into the equipment you are building.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO 1, ILL.

POWER THAT PAYS

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as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Dairymen See Cotton

COTTON BAG fashions are being featured at the International Dairy Show in Chicago, Oct. 10-17, reports the National Cotton Council. The winner of a national "Save with Cotton Bags" sewing contest will receive a complete cotton wardrobe. Textile Bag Manufacturers Association and the Pfaff Sewing Machine Co. are sponsors of the event.

• Keep Your Distance

ALL GINS should observe distance regulations on the storage of freshly baled cotton in order to prevent fires, according to a strong recommendation from the National Cotton Council. Bales in open yards should be approximately 500 feet from the bur burner and 200 feet from any other gin structure.

• Sheep Are Good Bet

OIL MILLS may do well to advise their farmer friends to look at sheep as a good bet for a profitable farm enterprise this year. Profits from sheep now look more attractive to farmers than from cattle, and farm flocks offer a source of supplementary income without much additional expense, Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse recently pointed out.

"The rate of sheep and lamb slaughter indicates that sheep numbers may be declining this year instead of increasing," Morse added. "This adds strength to the profit prospects from sheep for the future years."

• Bullet Making Is Safe

PRODUCTION of ammunition is one of the nation's safest industries, according to the National Safety Council. Only one major industry in the safety council's tabulation has fewer accidents—the communications industry.

Ammunition makers are only one-third as likely to be injured on their jobs as they are in automobiles. They are one-fifth as likely to be killed as they would be if they were farm workers. Last year only six workers lost their lives in accidents attributable to explosives.

• Cotton Substitute Ideas

TULARE COUNTY, California, farmers inspected on Sept. 29 several possible alternative crops to replace cotton should the proposed cut in cotton acreage become a reality. A tour arranged by the county Farm Bureau and the Extension Service included demonstrations on the production of hybrid corn, castor beans, sunflowers, blackeyed peas, sweet corn and sugar beets.

In Fresno County, field tests being made this year to determine the most suitable varieties of corn and the best fertilizing methods are looking good, and Fresno County Farm Advisor L. K. Stromberg thinks that corn could be grown as a cotton replacement in the area.

There are also about 40 farmers in Fresno County who are growing approximately 1,200 acres of blackeyed peas this year. The peas are being grown as certified seed for shipment to the South, the traditional home of the New Year's Day special.

• More Rayon Bags

RAYON is being used more widely in textile bags used by feed manufacturers and others according to the American Viscose Corp. The firm says that the rayon bags have unusual promotional appeal for women who make clothing from the sacks.

• Georgia Farm Income Up

GEORGIA'S cash farm income set a new record high for the second consecutive year in 1952, according to figures released by the Georgia Extension Service, Athens, and USDA. The all-time high was $652,898,000. This figure is 0.9 percent above the 1951 record and 45.2 percent above the 10-year average for 1942-51.

• Bug Barometer

ACCORDING to the insects, animals and other signs read by Miss Eunice Merton of West Richfield, Ohio, the upcoming winter will be one of the coldest on record. With autumn upon us, Miss Merton made her annual reading of her unique barometer.

"Strong and violent, dark and heavy are the omens," she said.

The Ohio woman has been predicting the weather for years, and farm neighbors and friends swear by her forecasts.

"All the natural signs and portents seem trying their doublebarreled darndest to strike the strongest note," she said in her gloomy prognostication of foul weather to come.

• Milk Stays Sweet Longer

MILK from cows fed menadione, a vitamin material, stays sweet longer, according to research conducted at Florida State University, Tallahassee. One-thousandth of an ounce of the vitamin daily made milk stay sweet up to four times longer than milk from cows which did not get menadione. One pound of menadione is reported to be enough for 50 cows for a year. It can be fed in food or water. The substance can be made easily, too, the researchers report.

• House Plant Fabrics

THE SWORD PLANT, or sansevieria, is more than a practically indestructible house plant these days. Ruth Jelks, graduate art student at Florida State University, Tallahassee, has been experimenting with fibers of the plant and has found that they can be woven into a sturdy, weather resistant fabric. "It should be wonderful for materials for beach homes and patios," she says. Miss Jelks is also experimenting with the century plant, pine needles and banana and lily leaves.

• Harvest Supervision

QUALITY of cotton should be maintained by close supervision of picking and handling, says the National Cotton Council. Since much early-season cotton is picked by hand, the Council points out, producers should take every precaution to see that its value is not reduced by bad picking practices.

The Council lists some pointers for producers to remember: Only those bolls that are fully opened and completely dry should be picked. Cracked green bolls and wet cotton mixed with dry cotton aggravate rough preparation at the gin. Insect-damaged bolls account for spotted samples.

• Seedless Watermelon

A SEEDLESS watermelon with an average weight of 10 pounds is being tested at the University of Georgia, Athens. The sweet, excellent-flavored melon is called the Japanese Seedless.

Main handicap to production is the high cost of planting seed. At present each one costs about 10 cents. To obtain the planting seed, it is necessary to cross two separate lines of watermelons. Dr. Raymond Sheldrake, Jr., Extension Service horticulturist, will supply on request the names of companies which are handling the Japanese Seedless seed.

• Fish Preservative

AUREOMYCIN and ice have showed "great promise as a practical means of lengthening the storage life of fish," according to three Canadian chemists working at the Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station, Vancouver, B.C. Flake ice containing one part of the "wonder drug" to a million parts of ice will keep fish fresh longer than presently-used methods, they say.

• Square Dancing Tractors

CHIEF entertainment at the $2 million farm implement show to be held at the State Fair of Texas will be a tractor square dance using four tractors and an old-time caller.

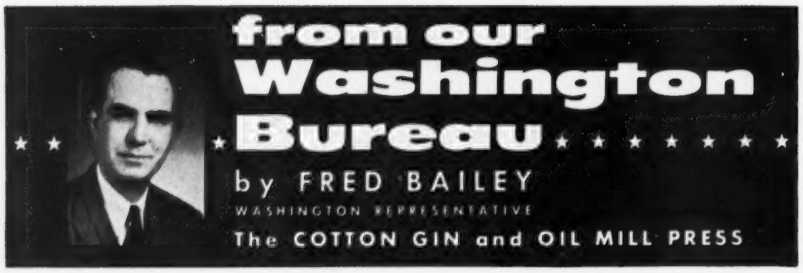
A tumbling tractor, which will do barrel rolls and somersaults, will demonstrate the flexibility of the machine.

More than $1.5 million in farm machinery alone will be on exhibition in the 80,000 square feet of outdoor exhibit space allotted to the implement makers.

• Frito Firm To Use Texas Sesame Oil

SIGNING of a contract to purchase oil from sesame seed grown in Texas has been announced by The Frito Co., Dallas. The seed is that being grown by the Texas Sesame Seed Growers Association, Paris, Texas; and is not the nonshattering sesame being developed in the research program discussed in the Sept. 12 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

The Frito program calls for purchase of the Association's seed by A. D. Warnken & Sons, Poth, Texas, for crushing and delivery of the oil to Texas Vegetable Oil Co., San Antonio, Frito subsidiary. C. E. Doolin, Frito president, said the initial oil would be used for further research and in the manufacture of corn chips.



• **Hands-Off Policy**—Ezra Taft Benson & Co. give no signs that they intend to work up a formula for increasing 1954 cotton allotments under controls and take it to Capitol Hill. Policy of Benson, thus far, has been hands-off in the East-West fight over controlled acreages.

The Agriculture Secretary has little reason to ask for more trouble than he's already got—which is more than enough. Congressmen representing the contending parties are to say plenty for the record after they get back to Washington in January, but whether they can compromise their views in an election year is anybody's guess.

Fact is that unless embattled grower groups from the new and old cotton areas come up with their own plan, there may be none. Or, if so, it may not amount to much.

In the last year of controls, 1950, the Congress did not act until March to ease the cutback. By that time much cotton already had been planted, and the total of extra acres allotted came to only about one-half million.

Changes in allotment-quota legislation that made this increase possible applied only to the single year of 1950. The law, currently, reads the same as it did in 1949.

• **No Flexibility** — Legal experts at USDA are denying rumors reaching Washington from cotton areas that Benson could up '54 allotments by as much as four million acres under his present powers. In a written opinion, answering an inquiry from the National Cotton Council, USDA's solicitor, Karl Loos, laid it on the line.

He said, in effect, that 17½ million acres, or about one-third less than this year, would be about the top in '54 under present legislation. Benson is said to have leeway only in estimating future export-import figures, and domestic consumption. Even in these, say Department cotton men, he does not enjoy much flexibility.

Claims are just "all wet," say USDA cotton men, that the Secretary could boost plantings to as much as 21½ million acres by juggling figures on abandonment, failure to plant, etc.

• **Pressure on Congress** — Despite USDA's determination to keep its nose out of the cotton controls fight sure to develop on Capitol Hill, cotton men in the Department are saying, unofficially, that they look for eventual action to ease the pain for growers next year. They figure that once the extent of the cut is fully understood by growers, the resulting pressure on Congress will force action.

Fact is the Department itself would like to see the reduction eased. They figure it would be bad business for growers and the industry to cut back so severely in a single year; that it would be better to reduce gradually with some reduction in '55 as well as in '54, if necessary.

• **GOP Farm Policy Strategy**—Administration strategy on farm policy through the fall and winter now has been worked out in top-level White House conferences. It is aimed at two general objectives:

First, to get the GOP off the defensive on farm policy.

Second, restoration of farmer approval for Agriculture Secretary Benson.

President Eisenhower's speech on Oct. 15 before the Future Farmers will be the first major salvo of the GOP campaign. Other shots are due to be fired, probably including some more farm policy talks by the President.

Benson's fate, it has now been agreed by Administration insiders, should be determined by Congress, finally. If the Secretary is able to agree with the majority sentiment on Capitol Hill on the direction of future farm policy, he probably will stay in the cabinet. Otherwise, say GOP strategists, he is likely to go.

Eisenhower would much prefer to keep Benson, whose basic ideas he admires. But he is not expected to get into a major fight over the issue with members of his own party in Congress if it should come to that.

• **Demos Have Built-In Aids** — Democrats, in making the economy, particularly the farm economy, their main political target, have two built-in advantages that are causing Republicans sleepless nights:

Most important is the obvious fact of weak farm markets that give few signs of strengthening.

The Democrats also have a stable of knowledgeable and experienced farm campaigners who during 20 years of control of the federal government presumably learned a few things about pinning down the rural vote.

Front men on the Democratic campaign team are three former Agriculture Secretaries who already have been heard from on the subject of the "deterioration" of American agriculture under the GOP. They are Senator Clinton Anderson of New Mexico; Claude Wickard, Indiana farmer; and Charles Brannan, lawyer, of Denver and Washington.

Ex-Secretary Brannan is working through the left-of-center Farmers Union, which he serves as legal counsel, to make his voice heard throughout the land. Anderson will continue to speak up from the vantage point of the Senate, and Wickard from his hog farm.

Behind these men, helping out, are two astute former Brannan aides at the USDA, both still in Washington. One is Wes McCune, working on farm strategy for the Democratic National Committee, a personable chap who served Brannan as personal press assistant and USDA troubleshooter. The other is Gus Geissler, an able administrator who was head of the powerful Production and Marketing Administration under Brannan, and now is in the Washington office of the Farmers Union.

• **Support Losses Summarized** — Price support losses have not been nearly as large over the years as some newspapers would lead their readers to think. In the case of some commodities, indeed, the Treasury has benefited.

During the past 20 years, the USDA reports in a recent roundup, price support losses have come to $1.1 billion. Biggest loser has been potatoes at $478 million. Other "loss leaders," in order, include dried eggs, $190 million; wheat, $95 million; peanuts, $93 million; wool, $92 million; flaxseed and linseed oil, $66 million; dried milk, $63 million.

The USDA has shown a "profit" on cotton of $238 million, on tobacco of $1.6 million.

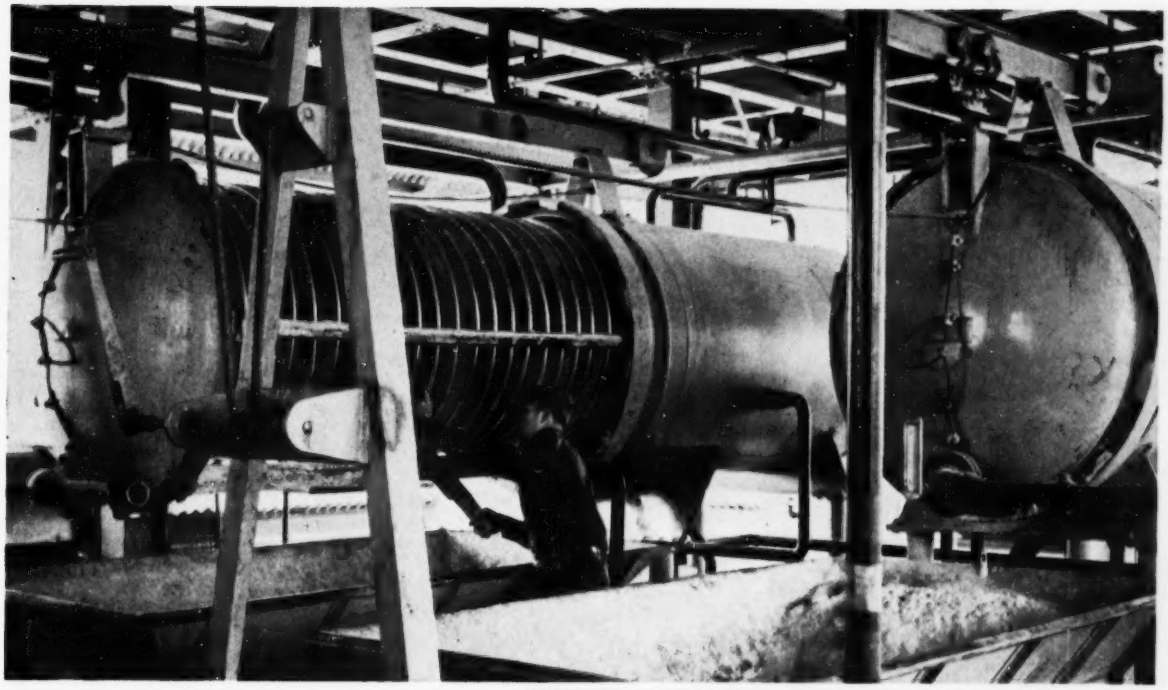
NOTE: The support figures do not include approximately $500 million lost by the Treasury in the four years of the International Wheat Agreement. Nor does it add in the $2 billion spent on the production-incentive program of the last war. Consumers as well as producers benefited by the wartime payments.

Synthetic Rice Developed

A synthetic rice, developed in Japan may help Oriental countries solve their problem of feeding ever-increasing populations. USDA reports that the synthetic, composed of wheat flour, potato starch and powdered natural rice, is used as an "extender" by mixing with rice in cooking. Consumer acceptance has been good for the small amount produced to date.

New Ginner Executive

TOM MURRAY, shown above, is the newly-appointed executive vice-president of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association. He has offices at Sylvania, and his mailing address is P. O. Box 386. Prior to accepting the position with the Georgia ginners, Murray was district director of the Office of Price Stabilization with headquarters in Dallas. Previously Murray has held positions as co-owner and president of a Texas supermarket chain, vice-president and treasurer of the New Orleans Laundries and efficiency engineer for Montgomery Ward. Murray's appointment was announced in the Sept. 26 issue of the CG&OMP.



AMAZINGLY FAST CLEANING . . . All-metal filter leaves roll out of filter as a unit. Operator taps the leaves to drop dried cakes into trough, hopper, or wagon. Then he returns clean leaves into filter, which locks pressure-tight with one swift motion.

Dump miscella cake IN TEN MINUTES

Dry cake fast . . . SAFELY; get back on-stream IN ONE HOUR

ONE MAN opens, cleans, and closes the all-metal filters you see here—in less than ten minutes.

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No cloths to buy or handle. Filtration becomes a part-time job for one man. Think what that can do for your operating costs, and your profits.

The new Niagara Style "H" Filter gives you dependable, fast, *safe* filtration of miscella—even in a total-immersion type of plant; even under the most adverse solid-introduction conditions.

The Style "H" is *all metal*. No fabric to soak up moisture and cause plugging.

NOW is the time to get all the savings these great new *field-proven* filters can give you.

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For OIL REFINERIES, too

The Style "H" Filter is exceptionally fast and safe for solvent extraction of bleaching clay cakes, in place in the filter. Fully-enclosed construction makes the Style "H" desirable for oil refinery jobs where purity of product is important.

GET THE FACTS NOW!

Free Bulletin H-1051 tells about fast cleaning, cloth and labor savings, high liquid recovery, other advantages of Niagara Style "H" Filters; lists sizes, capacities. Check the coupon and mail today.

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• Cotton Growers To Benefit From Dam

U.S. and Mexican growers of cotton and other crops will have additional water for irrigation following the completion of the $46 million Falcon Dam, which will be dedicated Oct. 19 by the Presidents of the U.S. and Mexico. Falcon Lake formed by the dam across the Rio Grande, will hold approximately 3.3 million acre-feet of water when full.

The lake will eventually be the second largest artificial lake in Texas. Just how much acreage can be irrigated with water from the new lake is not determined at the present time. L. M. Lawson, El Paso, Texas, member of the International Boundary and Water Commission, has warned that the new lake will not provide irrigation water for much more than the estimated 600,000 acres already under irrigation in the Valley.

At the same time, however, new irrigation projects are being planned in the area, and the situation is complicated by conflicting claims of several independent water districts which draw from the Rio Grande and distribute to members.

Falcon Dam was designed primarily as an irrigation and flood control project, with a secondary hydroelectric feature. Under terms of the treaty with Mexico, the U.S. will get 58 percent of the irrigation water and Mexico the remaining 42 percent. The international dam across the Rio Grande is the first of three planned over the river.

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• 1953 Agricultural Yearbook Issued

PUBLICATION of the 1953 Yearbook of Agriculture, devoted to plant diseases, has been announced by USDA. No copies are available from the Department of Agriculture; it is distributed by Senators and Representatives or may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, for $2.50 per copy.

The publication, which contains 992 pages and 147 articles, begins with discussions of the bacteria, fungi, nematodes, parasitic seed plants and environmental difficulties that cause plant diseases. Chapters about the methods of controlling diseases, with particular emphasis on breeding disease-resistant plants, follow. The rest of the book describes specific diseases of crops, with chapters on grasses and legumes, cotton, food and feed grains, vegetable crops, sugar crops, tobacco, ornamentals, fruits and nuts, other plants such as shade trees, herbs, flax, and coffee, and diseases of plants in storage, in transit, and at the market.

Raines Succeeds Clapp As ACCO Manager

B. Raines has been named new district manager of the Lubbock cotton office of Anderson, Clayton & Co., succeeding K. N. Clapp, who retired last June.

Raines has been associated with the company since 1931. He came to the Lubbock office in 1944 from Stamford, Texas, and has worked with Clapp since that time.

At the same time it was announced that Jack B. Blackstone has been named assistant manager. He has been connected with the Western Cottonoil Co. Mill at Plainview, Texas, for the past three years.

Pink Bollworm Checks By Growers Urged

Arkansas cotton growers who employ pickers from Texas or Mexico are being urged to make inspections of the trucks and burn all cotton bolls, seed cotton and cotton trash which might carry pink bollworms into the state.

The Arkansas State Plant Board recommends this action by all growers as a double check in the event picker trucks are not intercepted at the Texas border by state police and plant board inspectors.

Pick sacks should be turned inside out and the contents burned. As an additional precaution seams of the sacks should be pressed with the foot so as to crush any webbed-up worms. Bedding should be checked for seed cotton.

Caraway, Ark., Gin Is Destroyed by Fire

Fire which destroyed the main building at the Caraway Gin & Cotton Co., Caraway, Ark., on Sept. 28 caused an estimated $70,000 worth of damage. Fred Carter, Lake City, president of the corporation which owns the property, said that he regards the plant as a complete loss. Plans are being made to rebuild the gin immediately. Ted Roderick is manager of the Caraway plant.

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When the Bale-Rite Automatic Weight Indicator is installed on the tramper of your press — an entire new era will open up before you! Linters' fines . . . press breakdowns . . . consequent plant shutdowns . . . due to overweight bales will be eliminated for all time! No more lost man hours, expensive repairs or delays! Underweight bales causing losses in freight and storage rates will also be a thing of the past! With the Bale-Rite Automatic Weight Indicator your operation will run smoother and more efficiently than ever before because your bales will always be kept WITHIN YOUR WEIGHT RANGE! And the Bale-Rite is inexpensive . . . easy to install!

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Progress of the Crop

THE OCTOBER 1 estimate (detailed report on this page) of 15,596,000 bales was about a half million bales above private guesses. Most of the 437,000-bale increase over the Sept. 1 estimate is in Mississippi with a 130,000-bale increase and Texas with a 200,000-bale jump over Sept. 1. Four other states showed increases: Missouri, 45,000; Georgia, 30,000; Arkansas, 50,000; and Louisiana, 10,000. Losses were minor: Virginia, down 2,000; Florida, 1,000; and Tennessee, 25,000. The Oct. 1 ginning report (Page 36 of this issue) shows 5,546,987 running bales ginned prior to Oct. 1, compared with 5,709,770 to the same date in 1952 and 5,458,046 prior to Oct. 1, 1951.

This estimate appears to make acreage controls a certainty for 1954, with the prospect that, before Oct. 15, the Secretary will set the next year's acreage at around 17,500,000 acres.

ALABAMA had light to heavy rains and high winds during the two-week period but they caused little damage to cotton. Harvest is nearing completion in the south and is about two-thirds complete in the mountain areas.

In the lower valleys of **ARIZONA** most early-planted fields have been picked over twice. Harvest is well under way in the higher areas and machine picking is increasing daily. Reports say several thousand additional hand pickers are needed. In some areas, Lygus bugs and leafhoppers were being controlled.

Drouth conditions were the worst of the season in many areas of **ARKANSAS** until rain began falling over much of the state on Oct. 4 and 5. The extremely hot dry weather that prevailed prior to those dates caused cotton to open at a rapid rate and much progress was made in picking. Harvest ranges from about one-third to three-fifths complete in most counties. The second picking is under way in many fields. Yields in many counties continue better than expected earlier.

The crop in **CALIFORNIA'S** San Joaquin Valley is still from one to three weeks late. Defoliation is in full swing and conditions have been generally favorable for this operation. Picking is active in the Palo Verde and Imperial Valleys. One report from the Bakersfield area in the San Joaquin said the cotton crop outlook in the area is the worst in several years.

Heavy rains slowed harvest in **GEORGIA**, but quality is still good and yields are average or better. Bulk of the crop has been harvested.

LOUISIANA had above-normal temperatures and scattered light showers in the south that were of little benefit. Harvest of the cotton crop continues at a rapid pace.

MISSISSIPPI had temperatures well above average during part of the period and cotton harvest was better than 75 percent complete. Excellent harvesting weather is resulting in good grades.

MISSOURI had good general rains on Oct. 4 but they were not sufficient to break the severe drouth. Cotton harvest continued at a good pace and it is expected to be completed earlier than ever before.

Warm days and cool nights were the rule in **NEW MEXICO** until Oct. 4 when much cooler weather covered the state. Cotton harvest made good progress with grades and staple running about normal.

The cotton crop in **NORTH CAROLINA** is described as generally poor to fair in central and northern Piedmont counties, and mostly fair in southern

October 1 Cotton Report

A 1953 cotton crop of 15,596,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is forecast by U.S. Crop Reporting Board on the basis of conditions on Oct. 1. This compares with 15,136,000 bales produced last season and the 10-year average crop of 12,215,000 bales during the period 1942-51.

State	Acreage for harvest 1953 [1]	October 1 condition			Lint yield per harvested acre			Production [2] 500-lb. gross wt. bales		
		Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Average 1942-51	1952	1953 indicated Oct. 1	Average 1942-51	1952 crop	1953 crop indic. Oct. 1
	Thous. acres	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Thous. bales	Thous. bales	Thous. bales
Missouri	494	75	82	78	379	385	364	345	394	375
Virginia	29	—	—	—	362	424	298	20	23	18
North Carolina	762	74	79	68	345	366	290	522	569	460
South Carolina	1,075	72	63	74	315	286	324	697	657	725
Georgia	1,354	71	63	74	252	245	280	716	729	790
Florida	64	76	81	67	192	271	202	15	30	27
Tennessee	891	75	72	71	364	366	323	543	638	600
Alabama	1,580	73	64	77	285	275	301	911	890	990
Mississippi	2,360	73	79	86	337	385	417	1,670	1,906	2,050
Arkansas	1,849	71	70	73	334	345	344	1,355	1,366	1,325
Louisiana	910	71	80	81	314	408	404	568	756	765
Oklahoma	993	61	39	69	160	105	193	429	264	400
Texas	8,977	71	61	70	183	171	217	3,162	3,808	4,050
New Mexico	312	86	93	90	483	527	485	173	330	315
Arizona	675	89	91	93	525	682	690	312	948	970
California	1,396	93	91	86	615	622	593	763	1,818	1,725
Other States [3]	16	—	—	—	355	337	339	13	10	11
United States	23,787	73	71	77	271.4	282.7	315.4	12.215	15.136	15,596
Amer.-Egypt [4]										
Texas	27.0	—	—	—	350	431	444	7.0	32.4	25.0
New Mexico	18.5	—	—	—	318	399	285	3.9	18.1	11.0
Arizona	37.0	—	—	—	303	395	402	16.1	43.8	31.0
California	.6	—	—	—	—	258	400	—	.7	.5
Total A.-E.	83.1	—	—	—	322	406	390	27.2	95.0	67.5

[1] Sept. 1 estimate. [2] Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. [3] Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada. [4] Included in state and U.S. totals.

Piedmont and coastal plains counties. Harvest ranges from 50 to 80 percent complete.

Abnormally hot weather has caused severe damage to the crop in **OKLAHOMA.** About 60 percent of the crop is open, but labor is said to be short over the entire state.

Harvest is better than 75 percent completed in **SOUTH CAROLINA,** ranging from nearly complete in some southern counties to about 70 percent in the Pee Dee area. Heavy rains blanketed most of the state but cotton suffered less damage than many expected.

Weather conditions were favorable in **TENNESSEE** during the week ending Oct. 6 and cotton harvest made excellent progress.

In **TEXAS,** harvest made excellent progress with many gins running day and night. Even so, numerous fields were white and more harvest hands were needed in many counties. Mechanical harvesting increased in the Blacklands to gather the excellent crop. Harvest was in full swing in northeast Texas, being possibly one-third complete. Growers in southeast Texas also made good progress and harvest neared completion in the upper coastal counties. In the northwest, pulling was becoming increasingly active as continued hot dry weather speeded opening. Defoliation of irrigated acreage preparatory to mechanical stripping was starting on the High Plains. Harvest of a very good crop in the Trans-Pecos gained momentum.

• Directors of NCPA Meet in Memphis

DIRECTORS of the National Cottonseed Products Association, meeting in Memphis on Oct. 7, approved recommendations of the seed grading committee regarding changes in grading regulations and authorized the committee to present the recommendations to USDA.

The board also approved establishment of a futures committee to work with the exchanges and the government on matters of futures trading, and authorized the insurance committee to press for changes that will fully protect the insurable interest of oil mills.

NCPA directors also discussed extensively the continued accumulation of cottonseed products under the price support program and the consequent damage to cottonseed products markets.

USDA Lists Tenders of Cottonseed Products

Tenders of about 1,006 tank cars of crude cottonseed oil, 130 tank cars of refined cottonseed oil, 95,074 tons of meal and cake and 66,077 bales of linters were received through Oct. 2 by the New Orleans commodity office of Production and Marketing Administration.

About 9,520 tons of meal and cake have been repurchased by the mills. Of the remainder, 77,211 tons were sold to Commodity Credit Corporation for future delivery and 8,343 tons taken into inventory.

The linters consist of 16,398 bales of first cut, 47,780 bales of second cut, and 1,899 bales of mill run. Of these, 2,637 bales of first cut, 33,624 bales of second cut and 878 bales of mill run have been repurchased by mills.

Approximately 599 tank cars of crude oil have been sold to refiners for refining. The resultant refined oil will be repurchased by CCC.

• Use of Recommended Defoliants Urged

MANY INQUIRIES regarding the use of certain commercial weed killers as defoliants are being received from ginners, according to Ed H. Bush, Texas Extension cotton gin specialist.

"Although these weed killers contain essentially the same materials as some of the recommended defoliants, they do not contain the necessary fire and explosion inhibitors which make the recommended defoliants acceptable," Bush points out.

"Last year several gins had fires and there were two known explosions that caused several thousands of dollars worth of damage resulting from the use of homemade defoliants. The defoliants when applied to cotton will do the job of killing the plant and leaf but are extremely dangerous when brought to the gin because of the fire and explosion hazard. Farmers are urged to use only the recommended defoliants for 1953."

These recommendations are available from county agents or Texas Extension Service, College Station. Ask for leaflet L-145, Cotton Defoliation Guide in Texas for 1953.

Oil Chemists' Convention

Seventy-eight technical and general papers are listed on the program announced for the fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society, Nov. 2-3-4, at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago. On Nov. 5 a field trip will be made to American Institute of Baking and The Glidden Co.

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All Caterpillar Cotton Gin Engines use low-cost No. 2 furnace oil without fouling, even at idling speeds. They're designed for the job—specially protected against lint and dust. And they're built to deliver the steady flow of power that maintains uniform saw speeds for top-quality samples.

The dependability of the big yellow engines is a byword among ginners. You can't afford a breakdown when the yard's full of cotton. These power plants have a reputation for trouble-free performance, and your Caterpillar Dealer backs it up with prompt service and genuine parts. Talk over your ginning problems with him today. He can *prove* what a Cat Engine can do for you, and he has several sizes, up to 500 HP, for quick delivery.

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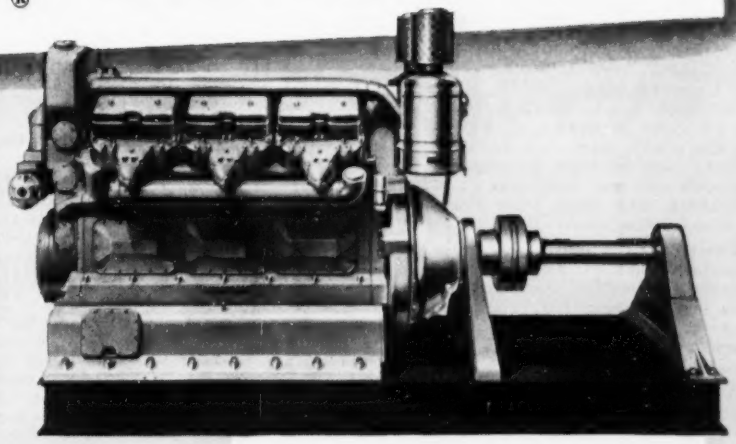

Experienced engine men, who are trained in analyzing the power needs of cotton gins, are at your service at your Caterpillar Dealer. We can quickly and accurately determine your requirements and give you an estimate on repowering with sure-starting, sure-running Cat Cotton Gin Engines. This service is without cost, so call us, today!

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Skilled mechanics are ready to answer your call for service, day or night . . . specialized tools and know-how insure a minimum of downtime!

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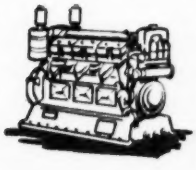
No waiting for replacement parts — we have complete parts stocks for all models of Cat Gin Engines. They're the same precision quality as the ones they replace!



COMPLETE LINE OF GIN POWER . . .

Cat Gin Engines are available in 9 sizes up to 400 HP for continuous duty. A wide selection of mountings, clutches, cooling systems, starting systems and other attachments enable you to custom-tailor power to your preference!

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Central Texas Machinery Co.
Abilene — San Angelo

R. B. George Equipment Co.
Dallas — Gladewater — Wichita Falls

Wm. K. Holt Machinery Co.
San Antonio — Corpus Christi

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• Irrigation Tried In East Texas

AN EXPERIMENT in irrigating cotton with artesian well water in Anderson County, Texas, appears to be paying big dividends, according to County Agent W. T. LaRue.

In this East Texas area, irrigation is relatively untried, but LaRue says that if the irrigated cotton yields as well as it now appears that it will, it may be "the best cotton produced in Anderson County since the days of the late John W. McFarlane, the 'Cotton King.'"

The irrigated field is on the Fletcher Coleman farm beside the Trinity River about 14 miles southwest of Palestine. When the plants were two months old, they were shoulder high, the stalks met in the rows and each stalk was so heavily weighted with huge bolls that the stalk was bending over.

LaRue points out that a large area in the western part of Anderson County and eastern Leon and Freestone Counties on both sides of the Trinity River has one or more strata of artesian water sand that could be tapped for irrigation.

Soil in the area includes a great deal of deep, alluvial, dark soil which produces abundantly when plants receive plenty of moisture and fertilizer.

The county agent points out that the only costs of using this water for irrigation are for drilling and casing the well, piping to the fields and moving the portable pipes. The land is so flat that water soaks slowly down the rows, from one end of the field to the other, without much pipe moving.

SKF Announces Improved Roller Bearing Design

Increased anti-friction bearing capacity of from 25 to 50 percent, and service life 2 to 3½ times longer than formerly possible, is now obtained with SKF's improved design of spherical roller bearings. This outstanding performance improvement has been accomplished without any change in size or weight, according to the Philadelphia ball and roller bearing manufacturer.

Thousands of the increased capacity bearings already are in service, and SKF reports that over a long development period successful applications have been made in railroad journals, vibrating screens, steel mill machinery, and in numerous other fields.

The inner race of the improved bearing is a new design without undercuts and integral flanges. Its capacity is increased because longer rollers are used, with more effective contact between rollers and rings, in the larger area provided by the new design. A separate guide ring, between the two rows of rollers, allows them to take the position which their contact with the rings dictates. Load distribution is uniform at all times and greatly increased capacity and life result.

Each row of rollers is held in a window - type cage made of high-tensile-strength, cold rolled brass. Mechanically, the cage is very strong and very well supported. Even when used in applications where stresses upon the cage are most severe, such as the eccentric locations in shaker screens, trouble-free operation results. Each cage centers on two large areas, one directly on the inner ring — outside of the rollers — and the other on the O.D. of the guide ring.

Equipment designers will effect economies with the new roller bearing as the desired life can be obtained, using bearings of the same size, but under more severe loading conditions, and getting steadier operation performance.

Where combined loads are present, the improved spherical bearing is capable of carrying heavier combinations of radial and thrust loads, or pure thrust loads of greater magnitude.

The important rolling self-aligning feature, invented and developed by SKF, has been preserved, so that considerable misalignment between the shaft and housing has no ill effect whatever on bearing capacity or life.

SKF stresses the fact that the improved bearing delivers more capacity and longer life size for size.

The improved spherical roller bearing, designated as the "C" type, is available in series 222 and 223. A 12-page booklet giving additional facts, specific sizes available, added capacity size-by-size, increased life for each size, dimensional tabulations, and load and speed data, may be obtained from SKF Industries, Inc., Dept 616A, Philadelphia 32, Pa., or by writing The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 21, Texas.

Crushers Buy Peanuts From USDA Stocks

USDA's New Orleans Production and Marketing Administration office announced Oct. 1 the sale of 8,884,091 pounds of peanuts for crushing and 455,603 pounds for edible purposes.

Pretlow Peanut Co., Franklin, Va., bought the edible peanuts. Crusher purchasers were Sessions Co., Enterprise, Ala., 3,458,542 pounds; Georgia Peanut Co., Moultrie, Ga., 1,637,274; Greenwood Products Co., Graceville, Fla., 1,384,063; Dothan Oil Mill Co., Dothan, Ala., 1,149,103; Suffolk Oil Mill, Suffolk, Va., 730,599; and Farmers Products Co., Thomasville, Ga., 524,510 pounds.

Bale Tag Sales in Delta Near 600,000 Mark

More than 599,000 Delta Council Bale Identification Association tags have been sold to 234 gins in the area, and the Mississippi Delta Council predicts that the final figure for the season may be over the 600,000 mark. The tags identify the bale as made up of Delta cotton.

In Bolivar County 39 gins have bought 94,380 tags. In Coahoma County 39 gins have purchased 93,825 tags. Sunflower County ranks third, with 30 gins buying 93,158 tags, and Washington County is fourth, with 28 gins ordering 74,450 bale tags.

Georgia Crushers Elect Hand to Council

C. W. Hand, president, Pelham Oil & Fertilizer Co., Pelham, Ga., has been elected to a three-year term as a crusher delegate to the National Cotton Council from Georgia, J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has announced.

New Muleshoe, Texas, Gin

Eight weeks after its organization and the start of the gin plant, the new Muleshoe Cooperative Gin Co., Muleshoe, Texas, was ready for operation. J. H. Wingo is president and A. W. Copley is gin manager.

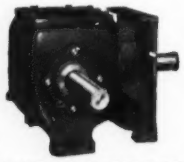
■ **ED JAPPE, Marianna Sales Co., Memphis, was elected a director of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association at the recent annual convention.**

Screw Conveyor and ACCESSORIES— ALL TYPES The HAMMOND LINE

HELICOID CONVEYOR
COLD ROLLED TO YOUR SPECIFICATIONS all standard sizes—special diameters and gauges of flight.

END THRUSTS
Full line—Ball and Roller Bearing types

SECTIONAL FLIGHT
Self-supporting flights with uniform pitch and diameter, in all sizes. Also ribbon, cut flight, etc.



"ACE" ANTI-FRICTION COUNTERSHAFT BOX END protected gearing—interchangeable with all old styles.

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ALL TYPES OF CONVEYOR TROUGHS with "U" Edging and "Tite-Seal" Cover Clamps

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Hopes To Live 102 Years

Clean Gin Makes Life Longer for Ginner

■ ALABAMAN expects to reach ripe old age because his worries about fire hazards are reduced to minimum. Plant built in 1946 has new look and would warm the cold heart of a fire inspector.

By E. T. HOLLOWELL
Field Representative
NCPA Educational Service

GIN CLEANLINESS may not add to a ginner's years but it will help prevent any shortening of those years which might otherwise be caused by worry over fire hazards, says W. J. Chandler of Moundville, Ala., who owns and operates the Planters Gin Co.

A typical veteran of 40 years in the ginning business, Chandler tells his friends, "I am planning to live to be 102 years old but I suppose I won't be quite as active in the gin business during the last two years of that time . . . that is, if I can train those who follow me to keep my gin clean." As you talk with him, he leaves no doubt that he feels that now is the time to learn to keep a gin clean but that it is never too late to learn, unless the fire which will destroy your gin is already beyond control.

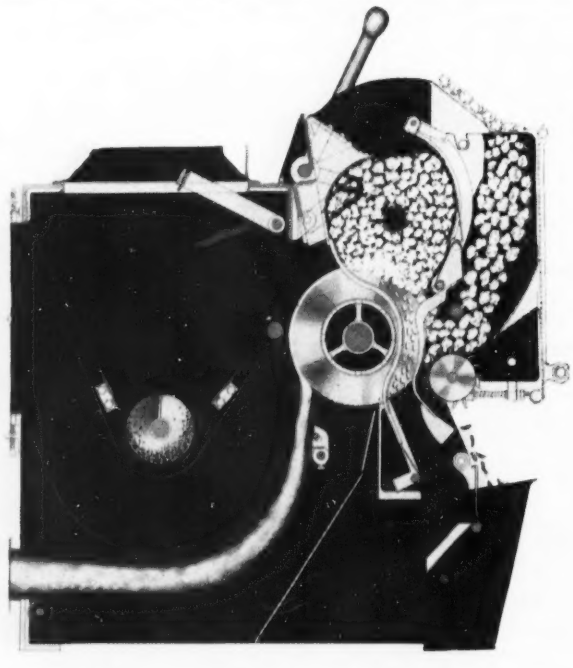
We walked into Chandler's gin unannounced one day because H. E. Jeffery of the Southern Cotton Oil Mill in Tuscaloosa had recommended it to us as "a place which is kept like a gin should be." We were not disappointed. What we found would have warmed the cold heart of a fire inspector because here was a gin with a completely new look and it had been built in 1946. It was not at all difficult to see the beam of pride on Chandler's face as he showed us through the gin and said, "I like a clean gin; it has a better appearance besides eliminating fire hazards." Also, it was quite evident, as is usually the case, that this pride of the ginner in his gin condition is reflected in a better job of ginning for his customers.

The secret of keeping a clean gin building and grounds is very simple according to Chandler. "We clean up the whole place once a day. This is done before anyone leaves at night. We never have a dirty gin to start the day." These cleaning operations at night do not take too long because Chandler keeps an extra man on the cleaning operations all the time so that hazards will not build up during the day. A portable cyclone blower is used to blow out the lint and cobwebs from the upper part of the gin building each day.

Chandler believes that a clean gin attracts customers and enables the ginner to produce better work. He says that he takes particular care to "keep seed as clean as possible." Jeffery, who buys most of his seed, says that Chandler's efforts to produce cleaner seed have paid off because his seed never have to be discounted for trash and foreign material.

We learned a lot more than gin cleanliness as we talked with Chandler. We found that, in addition to being a successful ginner and farmer (he has a fine herd of beef cattle and a Grade A dairy), he knows the value of good relations with his friends and customers. He takes a genuine interest in everyone who visits his gin regardless of whether that person is a customer or simply a passing visitor. You sense that he enjoys talking with you and, as you reflect on your visit with him, you realize he gave you the impression he was personally interested in Aunt Betty's rheumatism and that he wanted to hear you talk about your own work. Certainly there must be a lot of service to people and philosophy of living in the industrious hum of a cotton gin . . . that is, if you keep the trash cleaned off.

■ ALED P. DAVIES, Valparaiso, Ind., has been named as a consultant to the president of USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation. He is director of the American Meat Institute's livestock department, and will give special attention to the promotion of perishable foods in abundant supply.



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☆ GIN and LINT CLEANER COMBINED

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"Cleans While It Gins"
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Costly Labor Eats Profits!

THESE TIME-SAVERS WILL CUT LABOR COSTS WAY DOWN

BALDWIN JUMBO LOADER

Moves Over 3,000 Bushels Per Hour

Especially designed for those that require loader of large capacity. Will move over 3,000 bushels of grain, shelled corn, oats, etc. per hour, delivering it at upper end — 42′ away and 27′ high. Sturdy in construction; simple to operate; easily moved from place to place. 24′, 30′, 36′, 42′ **Priced from $496.00.**

SEEDBURO BLUE MASTER MIDGET ELEVATOR

Low Cost, Easily Handled

Rugged, steel constructed flight conveyor that will give you years of labor-saving service. Handles ear corn, small grain, and baled hay Easily moved on pneumatic tires. Lengths 12′ to 36′. **Priced from $138.86.**

SEEDBURO BLUE MASTER BANTAM ELEVATOR

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Lightweight, rustproof aluminum all-purpose elevator for grain, ear corn, oats, etc. 16 ft. model weighs a little over 100 lbs. Moves 200 to 600 bushels per hour. New type over or under motor mount. Indispensable as a trucking accessory. 12′, 16′, 20 models. **Priced from $144.50.**

Drop us a line. We'll be glad to help you with your conveyor problems and recommend the model best suited to your needs. Send for descriptive literature.

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A flip of the switch starts bagged or baled products up or down. Speeds up loading or unloading of trucks. Two men do work of 4 to 6. Stacks higher — saves space. Designed for strength without weight. Sizes 10′ to 22′ **from $541.00.**

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—85" 5-high and 72" 4-high cookers—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141 and 176-saw Carver linters—36" Chandler hullers—filter presses—26" and 36" Bauer Bros. Motor driven attrition mills—screw conveyor and hangers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 1212 So. Industrial, Dallas, Texas, Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—Five V. D. Anderson twin-motor super-duo expeller presses. Write Box "HS" c/o The Cotton Gin & Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power—Call us first. We have many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock ready for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Best Gin Buys. Only handle best at best prices. Call, write or wire M. M. Phillips, Phone 5-8555 day or night. P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Located in south Texas—1-20 shelf practically new Hardwicke-Etter tower drier complete with burner, fan, conduit and piping, also a 2 trough Continental drier complete with burner, fan and piping.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Complete used gin or any part.—John Gaida, Edna, Texas.

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FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch

FOR SALE—LeRoi 300 h.p. butane or natural gas engine ready to operate, excellent condition. Contact Buzick-Nelms Gin Co., Monette, Ark.

• Council Has Data on Urease in Soybeans

INFORMATION on problems related to urease in soybeans and the compatibility of soybean meal and urea may be obtained from the National Soybean Processors Association, Soybean Research Council, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4.

Fred H. Hafner, a Soybean Research Council member, has written two related articles reviewing these subjects; and additional information on methods for determining urease in soybean meal is obtainable by writing to the above address.

R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago, Association president, points out that Hafner's authoritative articles will be helpful to the mixed feed industry as well as to soybean processors.

New Gin in California

Island Cooperative Cotton Gin, Kings County, Calif., is starting its first processing season, D. C. Campbell is manager of the gin, which has 80 grower members.

Zeitler and Pfau Winners In Valley Lint Contest

Bucky Zeitler, president of the La Feria, Texas, 4-H Club, won top honors in the boys' cotton contest sponsored by the Lower Rio Grande Valley Farm Bureau. Zeitler produced almost three bales to the acre on two acres of cotton and showed a net return of $857.27.

Larry Pfau, San Perlita 4-H member, won first place in the dryland division with a yield of 1.25 bales per acre.

Report on Cotton Ginning

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1953 prior to Oct. 1, 1953, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1952 and 1951.

State	Ginning (Running bales—linters not included)		
	1953	1952	1951
United States	*5,546,987	*5,709,770	*5,458,046
Alabama	592,778	509,459	527,223
Arizona	113,383	90,802	54,334
Arkansas	450,982	513,676	306,349
California	49,892	84,616	91,300
Florida	12,738	14,639	15,679
Georgia	478,725	456,900	582,954
Illinois	603	113	28
Kentucky	2,596	1,765	358
Louisiana	295,299	464,587	435,455
Mississippi	949,535	1,083,138	776,503
Missouri	188,259	133,051	64,078
New Mexico	24,749	30,909	18,049
North Carolina	231,838	145,513	178,597
Oklahoma	78,623	64,115	54,732
South Carolina	432,730	310,660	477,053
Tennessee	234,196	239,303	114,291
Texas	1,402,378	1,561,950	1,759,328
Virginia	7,683	4,574	1,735

*Includes 345,860 bales of the crop of 1953 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1952-53, compared with 176,356 and 223,566 bales of the crops of 1952 and 1951.

The statistics in this report include 2,206 bales of American-Egyptian for 1953, 2,884 for 1952, and 1,055 for 1951.

The statistics for 1953 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports

Cotton consumed during the month of August 1953 amounted to 725,849 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on August 29, 1953, was 1,235,885 bales and in public storage at compresses 1,723,732 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 20,063,000. The total imports for the month of June 1953 were 11,430 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 220,226 bales.

Electric Motors

Sales . . Repair

Partial list of motors in stock:

1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
1—250 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring

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New Arizona Mill Completed

SHOWN HERE is a view of part of the new Casa Grande Cotton Oil Mill, Casa Grande, Ariz., of Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, Okla. Building on the 50-acre tract was started in April, and the plant is scheduled to operate this season. The mill has a 200-ton capacity. Three gins have also been erected in the area by the company recently. Joe Briscoe, formerly head of Chickasha's gin department, is general manager of the new mill.

• Add 66 Counties to Quarantine Area

USDA announced Oct. 6 the addition of 50 Texas counties, seven Louisiana parishes, seven Oklahoma counties and an entire county and part of another county in Arizona to the pink bollworm quarantine area. This is the largest extension of the infested territory ever made under quarantine regulations. All of the added area is lightly infested.

Also announced was that kenaf, a fiber plant recently introduced into the U.S., has been found to be a host of the pink bollworm; and it may move from the regulated areas only after meeting treating, inspection and certification requirements. Certain other products and articles incidental to the growing of crops also were included under the quarantine in the new announcement.

• Leaf Spot Spreads In California

SPREAD of angular leaf spot in the San Joaquin Valley of California constitutes a serious threat to cotton, the state's growers are being warned. Fresno County Farm Advisor John Hoyt reports that the disease has infected four fields since its discovery in one small corner of a field in 1951. Hoyt said a University of California plant pathologist who inspected the fields expressed the opinion the disease has been spread most widely by overhead irrigation.

He said the spread apparently has been limited to such fields, with no evidence of infection in row irrigated fields.

"That is a pretty harsh statement, taken alone," Hoyt said. "Especially when you consider how much Fresno County cotton is irrigated that way. But Byron Houston, the associate plant pathologist of the experiment station at Davis, checked all our infected fields and said, after considering the conditions needed for transmission, he feels sprinkler irrigation obviously offers the best means of spreading the disease. And he found no infection in row irrigated fields nearby."

Inspector L. M. Cox of the Fresno County agricultural commissioner's office, who supervised a survey of fields within a two to four mile radius around the infected areas, confirmed this latter observation on flood irrigated fields. He said the nearby fields were inspected by a man on foot, pacing through the rows of every field inside the prescribed areas and finding no evidence of infection where he sampled the row irrigated fields.

Hoyt emphasized the possibility is quite strong the disease could be spread just as readily by excessive soaking of the plants through careless row irrigation, although he added the splashing found in overhead watering was pointed out by Houston as a still more ideal spreading factor.

Houston declared implements used in infected fields should not be used in other fields until they have been washed thoroughly to remove all dirt and plant debris. He expressed the opinion the spread from one field to the others undoubtedly was accomplished by interchange of equipment, but the spread inside individual fields was done by movement of the sprinkler systems and the splashing action of the falling water.

"The logical approach to the control of this disease in California," he told Hoyt, "would be as follows:

"Take all known infested fields out of cotton production for two or three years. Do not use seed from these fields for planting. Inspect fields for disease, and if it is found, eliminate the field from cotton production or do not use sprinkler irrigation.

"There is no reason for anyone to assume sprinklers are not a good method of irrigation, even in view of the circumstances of this disease," said Hoyt. "We all know it is effective, and where a grower has no infection there is no reason he cannot use sprinklers if they suit his style of farming. The job now before us is one of isolating the disease and locating the source of the trouble."

California Fertilizer Meeting Planned

The program has been announced for the annual convention of the California Fertilizer Association, Nov. 9-10, at Carmel.

Speakers will include William A. Albrecht, chairman, department of soils, University of Missouri; Russell Coleman, president, National Fertilizer Association, Washington; Jesse W. Tapp, vice-president, Bank of America, San Francisco; Allen B. Lemmon, chief, California Bureau of Chemistry, Sacramento, and M. E. McCollam, American Potash Institute, San Jose, who is chairman of the California Fertilizer Association soil improvement committee.

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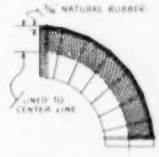
You can now increase from 10 to 20 times the life of your elbows that wear out from abrasion. New Rock-Hide elbows are made in standard sizes of 20 gauge black iron. Three-sixteenths inch of the toughest rubber now available is fused to the heel half of the elbow. It starts in the bead in the intake end and extends over the crimp in the discharge end, giving full protection from one end to the other. Installation is the same as any galvanized elbow.



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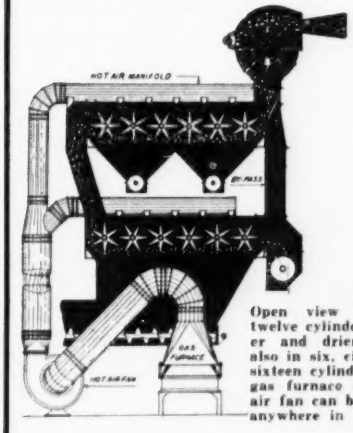


Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Made also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—**turn on the heat.** There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.

Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

MANUFACTURED BY

The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

2704 Taylor Street Dallas 1, Texas

• Gins Compressing 150,000 Bales

MORE THAN 150,000 bales of gin pressed standard density cotton—new small size bales—are expected to be produced this season at cooperative gins in California, according to Calcot News, published by the California Cotton Cooperative Association.

Describing the development, in which 15 of the cooperative gins have recently completed installation of 26 standard density presses, the publication said:

"The pony size bale with dimensions about one-third smaller than the customary gin bale is accomplished by the use of new design and heavier presses.

"A number of the new gin presses have been in operation in other cotton producing countries for many years, as well as several in the U.S. including three previous installations in California. Interest in the possibilities of the press developed among the cooperative gin people last spring. After investigation and study the new installations were made during the summer months.

"Because it is necessary for an ordinary 'flat' gin bale to be reduced in size in order that the maximum number of bales may be transported, within weight and space limitations, it is necessary that the bale be compressed. Among other services, a cotton compress exists for this purpose. There the bale is customarily reduced to either standard or high density depending on whether the bale is routed by rail for domestic shipment or by boat for export. The new gin bale needs no further compression for domestic shipment."

DON'T MISS

our Annual Cotton Mechanization Issue, to be released November 7, 1953! As in previous years, it will contain the entire proceedings of the Mechanization Conference, to be held at Gadsden, Alabama, October 28-30. Reserve your advertising space today ... and remember, it's the November 7 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

P.O. Box 444 • Dallas, Texas

• Directors of Texas Ginners Elected

DIRECTORS and alternates of the Texas Ginners' Association that were elected at district meetings during the summer have been announced by Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president. Directors are named first, followed by the name of the alternate director, in the following list:

District 1—F. E. Wilson, Texarkana; C. R. McClure, High.

District 2—Chester Phillips, Greenville; Floyd Weeks, Wills Point.

District 3—Ernest Griffith, Sherman; Ed Yeatts, Josephine.

District 4—J. L. McCulloch, Dawson; J. O. Williams, Frost.

District 5—Joe Wier, Covington; Carl Duncan, Mt. Calm.

District 6—Walter Evans, Jr., Lorena; L. E. Buice, Waco.

District 7—J. E. Morgan, Plum; H. B. Seifert, Weimar.

District 8—H. L. Marshall, Jr., Moody; George Collier, Troy.

District 9—M. R. Teinert, Walburg; Otto C. Pfluger, Pflugerville.

District 10—R. K. Phillips, Sugarland; Jess Ward, Rosenberg.

District 11—J. F. Michna, Woodsboro; Allen Calhoun, Goliad.

District 12—G. A. Gerdes, Sinton; Joe Clark, Corpus Christi.

District 13—Maurice Hance, San Benito; D. W. Risinger, Brownsville.

District 14—W. J. Williams, McAllen; John N. Burkhart, Alamo.

District 15—B. T. Juvenal, Vernon; Hollis Martin, Quanah.

District 16—L. A. Cartwright, Wellington; Gordon Hedrick, Turkey.

District 17—W. L. Smith, Ralls; R. T. Lambert, Idalou.

District 18—Roy Forkner, Lubbock; Elmo Caudle, Hale Center.

District 19—Drew Watkins, Sudan; Orvil Bailey, Roundup.

District 20—Herman Chesshir, Brownfield; Earl Hobbs, New Deal.

District 21—Nolan Barmore, Loraine; E. K. Willis, Roscoe.

District 22—Bob Horton, Abilene; Orb Coffman, Goree.

District 23—Glenn Camp, Ft. Hancock; J. C. Cox, Esperanza.

Advisory directors are Walter Craft, Carlsbad, N.M.; J. B. Greer, La Union, N.M.; Billy Griffith, Deming, N.M.; Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, N.M.; J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La.; L. M. Coco, Alexandria, La.; Arch Rollow, Wynnewood, Okla.; and J. S. Morrison, Chickasha, Okla.

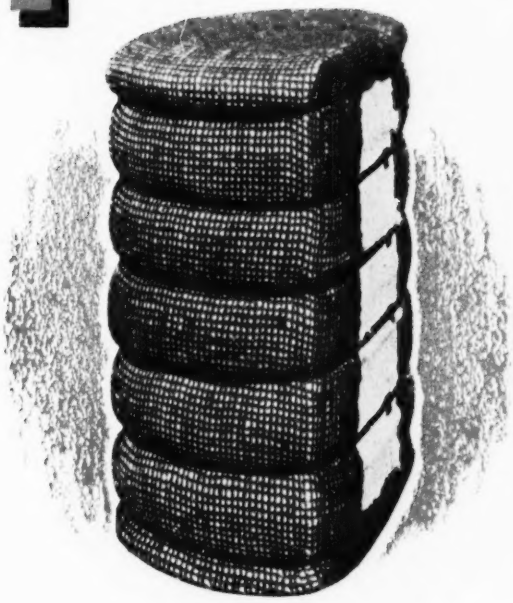
Digestibility Not Lowered By Ration High in Salt

High levels of salt in livestock rations, such as the amounts of salt used by many cattlemen in self-feeding cottonseed meal and salt mixtures, apparently do not reduce the digestibility of the protein and cellulose in feeds. This is indicated by results of research announced by B. P. Cardon, University of Arizona, in a recent issue of the Journal of Animal Nutrition.

Digestion trials with mature cows indicated that the digestibility of cellulose and protein was not lowered by feeding 1.8 or two pounds of salt daily. These amounts are larger than the usual salt intake of cattle eating protein meal and salt mixtures.

4 GOOD REASONS FOR USING

Carolina JUTE BAGGING



TAKES ROUGH HANDLING

Stands up well under rough handling . . . protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.

LOOKS GOOD LONGER

Open weave admits sunlight and air . . . keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.

EXTRA STRENGTH

Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.

MAXIMUM PROTECTION

Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.

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MANUFACTURERS OF BAGGING AND TIES

• Top Designers Plan Maid's Wardrobe

THE SIXTEENTH Maid of Cotton will be named Jan. 6 in Memphis and will leave immediately for New York, where more than 30 of the nation's top designers will fit her with a complete wardrobe of cotton fashions for all seasons and occasions.

The wardrobe, says the National Cotton Council, will include transitional cottons in menswear suitings and tweeds, printed and plain corduroys, tweedy denims, velveteens, embossed cottons, seersuckers, texture-new dobbies and tapestry cottons.

The wardrobe will be individually styled to highlight the beauty and personality of the 1954 Maid. Designers who will contribute to the collection of clothing include Adele Simpson, Claire McCardell, Carolyn Schnurer, Ceil Chapman, Herbert Sondheim, Leonard Arkin, Brigance, Emma Domb, Korday, Stephanie Koret, Mildred Orrick, Lawrence of London, Toni Owen, Celia Phillips, Greta Plattry, Pat Premo, Raelson, Esther Reifer, Frances Sider and Stanley Wyllins.

The 1954 contest opened Sept. 9, and entry blanks must be postmarked no later than midnight, Dec. 1. Entry forms are available from the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

Contestants must be between 19 and 25 years old, have been born in a cotton-producing state, have never been married and be at least five feet five inches tall.

Want a Nice Year 'Round Profit...?

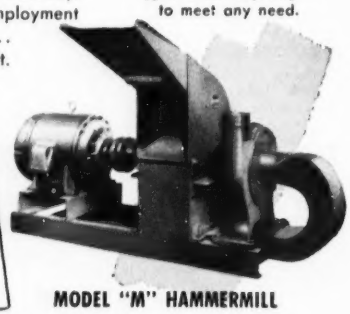
Install KELLY DUPLEX feed mill equipment

VERTICAL FEED MIXER
Available in 6 sizes ½ to 5 ton capacity—to meet any need.

With grain becoming increasingly more important in the agricultural economy of the South, forward-looking cotton ginners have already adapted their operations to include Kelly Duplex grain handling and processing equipment. They've found that this equipment, designed and built for top efficiency, low maintenance and long life, is able to give them steady, year 'round business and employment ... greatly increased volume ... and, above all, a GOOD profit. It can do the same for you!

SCREWELEVATOR
Custom made to handle your particular conveying problem.

Let us help you ... plan your program by supplying advice and full details on machinery
Mail the Coupon!



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Yes, I'm interested in planning a feed mill program. Without obligation, please send me full details on the machines checked.

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- ☐ Pitless Corn Sheller
- ☐ Magnetic Separator
- ☐ Forced Air Carloader
- ☐ Model "M" Hammermill
- ☐ Model "S" Hammermill
- ☐ Electric Truck Hoist
- ☐ Corn Scalper
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- ☐ Attrition Mill Blower
- ☐ Corn Crusher-Regulator
- ☐ Grain Feeder
- ☐ Grain Blower
- ☐ Complete Line Catalog

• Include Drouth-Cut Acres, Says Poage

ACREAGE not planted to cotton because of drouth should be counted in a county's cotton acreage history, says Congressman W. R. Poage, Waco, Texas, member of the House agriculture committee. Poage pointed out, in a letter to Maurice Goodwin, East Afton Gin, Dickens County, the following facts:

A 1950 proviso was written into the law saying that "allotments should not be based on county and state history alone, but upon the history with adjustments for unusual weather conditions."

Poage added, "If Texas doesn't get this credit which the law intended for us to get, we are going to be hurt for years to come; and it will be due to the fact that too many people in administrative positions have been wringing their hands rather than signing certificates of adjusted cotton history."

Migrating Farm Laborers Replaced by Machines

Approximately 20,000 mechanical strippers and 16,000 mechanical pickers are expected to be employed in harvesting cotton during the current season, says the National Cotton Council.

It would take 700,000 to 800,000 men to duplicate the work that these machines will do. The Council points out that mechanical harvesting equipment is filling in the gap left by the movement of farm workers to the cities. There are, it is estimated, 800,000 fewer farm laborers than there were in 1940.

The Council released these figures in connection with the seventh annual Belt-wide Cotton Mechanization Conference scheduled in Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 28-29-30. More than 600 persons are expected to attend the meeting. Representatives of the cotton industry, land grant colleges in the Cotton Belt, the farm equipment industry, state experiment stations, the Extension Service, USDA, farm organizations and other groups are planning to participate.

Carl R. Dolmetsch Joins Mathieson Chemical

Carl R. Dolmetsch has joined Mathieson Chemical Corp. in an executive capacity, Thomas S. Nichols, president, Baltimore, Md., has announced.

Dolmetsch was general manager of the viscose division of Celanese Corp. of America until this division was merged in 1952 into a newly-created textile division. Since then he has been manager of viscose plant operations in Celanese' foreign service division, with headquarters in New York.

Dolmetsch has a background of over 27 years in the synthetic fiber industry. After graduating in chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania in 1925, he joined the Tubize Rayon Corp. There he served successively as assistant to the vice-president in charge of operations, technical assistant to the president, and director of the technical division. The latter position involved responsibility for patent, research and general engineering affairs. When Tubize was merged with Celanese in 1946 he was made assistant to the senior vice-president and later general manager of the viscose division.

In Mississippi County

Cotton Farmers Cut Production Costs

■ COUNTYWIDE program helps growers apply results of practical experience and research to individual farms.

An organized effort to cut the expense of producing cotton, as well as other field crops, is showing results in Leflore County, Mississippi.

This economy will be especially important to farmers in 1954 with the expected cotton acreage control, County Agent J. S. McBee of Greenwood points out. It is equally necessary over a longer time for American cotton to compete successfully in both foreign and domestic markets, he adds.

A cotton advisory committee of 22 farmer members spearheads this Leflore cotton improvement program. It assists in gathering practical information about new methods in cotton production, both from the Delta Branch Experiment Statioon at Stoneville and from the experience of leading cotton growers.

Every farmer of the county is urged to take an active part in this search for ways to produce cotton more cheaply, McBee states. While open-minded to new methods, the farmers are not encouraged to try extensively anything that has not been tested for four years or longer.

A close study of individual operations from the dollars and cents standpoint is especially urged by the county agent and the committee. Detailed records for each step in producing cotton are necessary, they believe.

An example is the record of John Kearney of near Greenwood, comparing 107 acres of cross plowed cotton with 78 acres of adjacent cotton hill dropped or drilled at about the same time. The cross plowed cotton averaged $6.66 per acre expense for chopping, while $11.67 was the average cost of chopping the drilled cotton.

Kearney said he came out ahead even after planting 50 pounds of seed per acre where he cross plowed, compared to 28 pounds where he drilled 15 inches apart.

An added advantage of cross plowing is that more air can get to the lower bolls, helping reduce boll rot. Light reaches the plant so that the bolls are more on the outside, opening it up in the center.

After cross plowing, Kearney averaged about seven stalks per hill.

On his first picking, a check of two and seven-tenths of his cross plowed cotton showed a yield of three light bales. All his cotton is Coker 11 Wilt, planted during the first three weeks of May, and fertilized with 110 pounds of anhydrous ammonia.

Kearney expects to cross plow more of his crop next year.

Tours of the experiment station and of farms in other counties have given the Leflore County farmers several money-saving ideas.

A modified cultivator-planter combination mounted on a single tractor has enabled some to get a stand of late planted cotton or soybeans on buckshot land without a rain and where soil moisture is limited. Growers on a tour saw this on the James Hand farm near Rolling Fork.

Besides conserving the moisture enough to get a crop where one would probably otherwise be lost, this method saves power and man hours by using one tractor for an operation requiring three with the usual disking and harrowing.

Main feature of the cultivator-planter is an offset bar which places a sweep in the middle of the bed in addition to those on the sides. Cultivators are mounted on the front of the tractor and the planter at the rear. The sword of the planter follows right in line with the foot on the center of the bed.

L. W. Wade of near Greenwood used this modified planter successfully on a second planting May 27 of cotton on typical buckshot land. No rain fell to help the crop get started, yet he expects to pick a bale and a half per acre from this 300 acres. He also planted 300 acres of late soybeans with this equipment.

"I've missed stands lots of times when I could have done it this way," Wade said. "I believe I can get a stand with this if there's any moisture at all in the subsoil."

Wade is an increase grower for the breeder of Deltapine 15 cottonseed. Fertilizer for this late planted cotton on buckshot land was 85 pounds of available nitrogen per acre.

E. M. Herr is another Leflore County grower who used the cultivator-planter to good advantage with soybeans. Following a rain, he replanted 200 acres of gumbo land to soybeans during the last days of June with the modified cultivator-planter, and without disturbing the old seed bed with any other implement.

Until trying this method, he had to depend on getting another rain after planting before getting a stand of any crop, since all of his farm consists of gumbo type soil, Herr stated.

McBee emphasizes that cross plowing and saving moisture when planting are only part of the many problems the farmers are considering. They are studying the possibility of saving expense through grass and weed control by chemicals, flaming and the use of geese.

Other problems include the time, rate and depth of fertilizer, subsoiling, insect control, planting cotton on good land, saving expense in seed bed preparation, and mechanical harvesting.

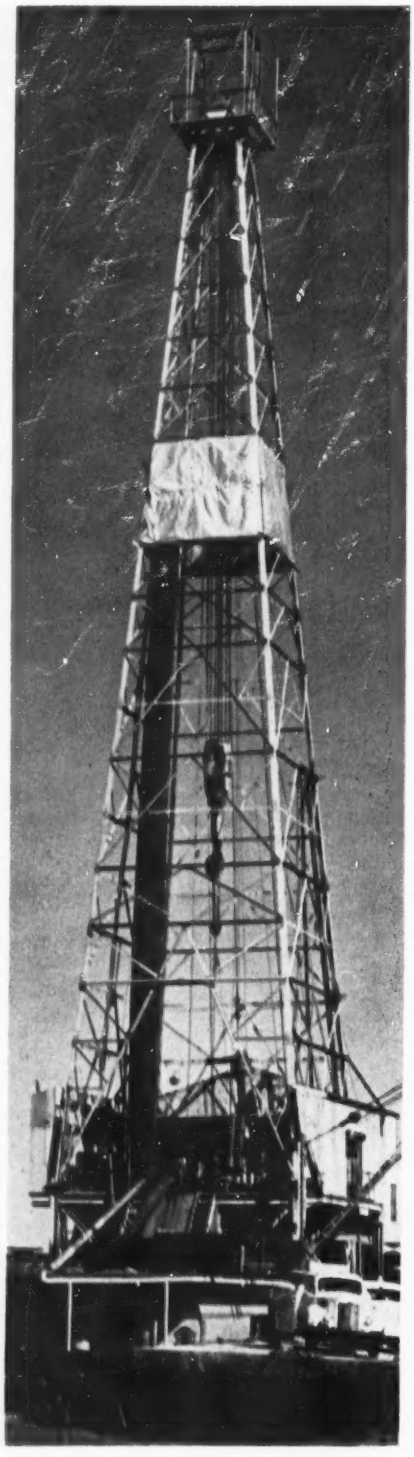
Members of the Leflore County cotton advisory committee are John Kearney, J. M. McIntyre, L. W. Wade, J. P. Cole, W. A. Moore, T. J. Gary, E. B. Stribling, A. M. Hayward, Alf Barrow, T. J. Carter, Aven Whittington, C. G. Nichols, Jr., W. H. Morgan, M. L. McMillan, W. L. Craig, Walter Pillow, Leo Murphree, Crawford Rushing, H. L. Sutherland, Jack Johnson, Sr., E. M. Herr and Innes McIntyre, Jr.

BETWEEN the hands of E. M. Herr, Leflore County cotton grower, is the main feature of a modified cultivator-planter combination which has this year spelled for him and others the difference between making or losing cotton and soybean crops replanted on buckshot land. Also, one tractor is required in place of three with the usual disking and harrowing ahead of the planter. The offset bar he is touching puts a sweep in the center of the seed bed. In this planting, cultivators are mounted on the front of the tractor, and the planter at the rear.

■ W. J. WARD has been named manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. Mill at Hertford, N.C. He replaces C. P. MORRIS, who has retired.

It Serves in Many Ways

Oil Brings Conservation To American Farms



■ OCTOBER 11-17 marks this year's observance of the Sixth Oil Progress Week. The oil industry is proud, and justifiably so, of its great contributions to true conservation on American farms.

OIL-FUELED tractors and other oil-fueled machines have given American farmers low-cost power that has enabled them to stop driving themselves and their families like slaves. That is true conservation of human energy—yes, of life itself.

Although almost 900,000 farm hands have left the farms since the war ended—a decrease of nine percent—American farmers can still carry on in a highly efficient way.

Those who have left the farms are working and producing in defense plants, in other industries and in defense itself. This is a type of manpower conservation . . . . made possible through oil.

The farmers at home, thanks to versatile tractors and equipment powered by petroleum products—are able to practice contour plowing, terracing, stubble-mulching, grasslanding and scores of other conservation techniques.

Today's farmers can drain their land properly and reforest denuded hills, thus helping to prevent or control floods and erosion. They can pin down the dust bowl with grass. They can fertilize on a massive scale. Aerial dusting and spraying operations can be effective over vast areas.

Petroleum powered equipment, plus the rapidly increasing use of insecticides, weedkillers and fertilizers—made wholly or in part from oil-derived chemicals — all bring bigger crops. Handling and storage losses have dwindled with rapid transportation and the drying of crops by oil heat.

The oil industry has brought true conservation to the farm—conservation of soil, time, and human energy.

• Woman Seeks Drouth Aid for Chickens

CHICKENS have to eat, and President Eisenhower knows it, so Mrs. Lula Wheeler, Roswell, N.M., feels sure that the President will do something about getting the drouth-priced feed that she needs for her flock.

Mrs. Wheeler insisted on applying for 100 pounds each of oats and corn for her poultry, although Roswell Production and Marketing Administration officials explained that chickens were not eligible for feed under the government's drouth aid program. She refused to believe it, and filled out the application anyway, saying, "President Ike knows chickens have to eat. He's a farm boy."

More Burs To Be Used In Lubbock County

Thirteen of the 37 cotton gins in Lubbock County, Texas, have expressed their intention to compost or hammermill cotton burs and return them to the soil this year, according to a survey conducted by the county agent's office and the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal.

Thirteen others have said that they intend to burn burs, most of them because farmers have not requested that they do otherwise. Several ginners were undecided or could not be contacted in the survey.

Some ginners in the county stated that they will install the machinery necessary to get burs back to the soil if farmers indicate that they want them, County Agent Dave Sherrill said.

Others, he pointed out, are planning to continue to burn burs rather than allow the burners to depreciate to a non-value state.

"Many farmers have indicated that they wish to use their cotton burs this year," Sherrill asserted. "It is just a matter of getting the gins rigged to grind or compost the burs in order to kill pink bollworms." He added that the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has authorized the use of a screen size as large as two inches in hammermills.

Burs returned to the land are recognized for their value in opening the soil to allow air and water to reach plant roots, the county agent declared.

Mississippi Textile Plants Bought by Jackson Man

R. D. "Bob" Sanders, Jackson, Miss., has sold four textile plants, located at Kosciusko, Magnolia, Starkville and West Point, to R. E. Dumas Milner, also of Jackson. The announcement was made there on Sept. 28.

The sale included all real estate, machinery and inventories of the plants including 350 dwelling houses for employees, a half-million square feet of plant space and several million dollars in machinery and equipment.

Staley Builds New Plant

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., soybean and corn processor, is building a new feed mixing plant at Decatur, Ill., representing approximately a $1 million investment. The plant, which will manufacture concentrates and formula feeds, is expected to be completed early next year.

Fertilizers Are Ample, but Early Buying Advisable

Fertilizer supplies for 1953-54 should be adequate, says M. K. Thornton, College Station, Texas Extension agricultural chemist, but he advises farmers to buy their supplies early. A domestic fertilizer supply exceeding the record 1952-53 supply doesn't mean that every farmer will get all of the fertilizer he needs when he wants it, Thornton points out. Transportation and shipping facilities can't handle all of the supply at one time, so early buying is advisable.

Fertilizer can be safely stored on the farm. The specialist says any shed that is dry and well ventilated can be used for storage. Early purchases will ease the strain on both manufacturing and transportation facilities and will spread the demand uniformly throughout the year. This, adds Thornton, will also spread the demand for certain grades and make it possible for everybody to get the fertilizers they need.

High and efficient production on every acre on the farm whether in crops or pasture can be achieved, says Thornton, if fertilizers are used along with good farm management and the practices which research and practical experience have shown to be profitable.

1954 Crop Peanut Quotas And Allotments Planned

USDA has announced a marketing quota of 673,785 tons of 1954 crop peanuts and a national allotment of 1,610,000 acres for picking and threshing. This is the minimum quota and acreage under existing legislation, and compares with a quota of 663,000 tons and an allotment of 1,678,000 acres for the 1953 crop.

Peanut growers will vote Dec. 15 in a referendum on marketing quotas for 1954, 1955 and 1956 crops.

Gins Can Prove Good Harvesting Pays

Gin yards now contain evidence—differences that may be as much as $30 or more per bale in qualities of cotton—that careful operation of the mechanical picker pays off in higher grades. Now is the time, say ginning authorities, for ginners to show farmers this evidence; one look is worth a thousand words.

Principal causes of grade losses in spindle-picked cotton are: (1) too much water added; (2) too many green leaves; (3) too much grass and weeds. These losses are increased by operating pickers in damp or dew-laden foliage and by tramping cotton in trailers. Late season grass and weed control is necessary; but difficulties and cash losses resulting from too much water and leafy matter can be reduced by using recommended defoliants and operating pickers carefully. Picker manufacturers, Extension specialists and county agents will furnish detailed recommendations on request.

New York Textile Sellers Asked To Tour Delta

New York textile selling house executives have been invited to tour points of interest in the Mississippi Delta Oct. 13-14-15, with the trip being sponsored by the National Cotton Council in cooperation with the Delta Council. Approximately 45 firms have received invitations.

Among the scheduled stops are the following organizations in Stoneville: Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Delta and Pine Land Co., Delta Branch Experiment Station, the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory and the U.S. Cotton Laboratory.

Purpose of the tour is to acquaint the New Yorkers with activity and progress in (1) bringing about greater efficiency in cotton production through mechanization, chemical weed control, fertilization and defoliation, and (2) the quality improvement of cotton fiber through seed breeding, research and improved ginning methods.

Egyptian Cotton Stocks

Egypt's cotton stocks as of July 31, 1953, are slightly under those of a year ago, according to a USDA report. Bales on hand this year are estimated at 889,000 as compared with 898,000 a year ago.

Production in 1952-53 was 2,047,000 bales, consumption was 317,000 bales and exports totaled 1,739,000 bales. Unofficial estimates of the current crop place Egypt's production in 1953-54 at 1,475,000 bales.

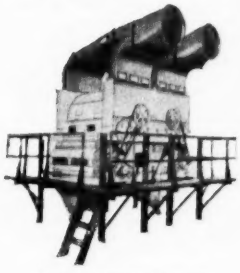
In the mill country of North Carolina, progressive ginner Toy B. Webb of Shelby, North Carolina, says:

"My gin is located between 3 modern lint cleaner equipped gins, but due to superior sample and small lint waste I gained customers. The bulk of my cotton went to mills that use only the very best cotton obtainable, and I had no trouble selling my cotton last season on the declining market.

"I am sure that my Moss Lint Cleaner paid for itself last fall and I feel it is a good investment for any ginner."

Toy B. Webb, Owner

Webb's One-Variety Gin



Moss Lint Cleaner

MOSS-GORDIN *Lint Cleaner Co.*

3116 Main Street, Dallas, Texas
Third Street & Ave. O, Lubbock, Texas
Box 2663 (DeSoto Stn.), Memphis, Tennessee

INSPECTING the special cage setup used at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station, Chickasha, for studying winter survival of pink bollworms is Station Superintendent Ed Oswalt. W. F. Senette, USDA, in charge of these studies, will discuss results at the field day Oct. 15.

At Chickasha, Oct. 15

Oklahoma Field Day Plans Announced

■ MACHINERY demonstrations, tour and inspection of buildings are among features planned for Cotton Research Station program.

A tour to see results of experimental field work and a full afternoon of demonstrations of cotton production and harvesting machinery are on the agenda for the fourth annual field day at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station, one mile east of Chickasha, Oct. 15.

E. W. Schroeder, Oklahoma A. & M. College agricultural engineering department head, has announced that the tour is to start at 9:30 a.m. It will include tests on defoliation, use of a press wheel for precision planting, planting with graded seed, plant spacing for mechanical harvest, seedling disease control, winter survival of pink bollworms, variety testing, experimental strains of cotton, insecticide tests on cotton and cultural practices for mechanical harvesting.

The experimental gin, seed grading laboratory, greenhouse and other station buildings will be open for inspection from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Clay Potts, A. & M. short courses director, will serve the noon lunch.

Dr. A. E. Darlow, who was named A. & M. vice-president in charge of agricultural sciences in February of this year, is to give the welcome address at the demonstration program before the grandstand.

Machinery demonstrations will be in charge of Agricultural Engineers Schroeder, J. G. Porterfield and E. M. Smith. They will show seedbed preparation, using the rotary cross-harrow; planting for studies of rate of planting, spacing, seedbed and weed control; cultivation using the rotary hoe and rotary cross-harrow; and harvesting.

According to Porterfield, the harvesting machinery to be used will include the latest A. & M. experimental stripper using new type stripping rolls, an experimental stripper built in the regional research project on harvesting and three commercial harvesters.

Station exhibits and displays will include stripper rolls of the various types which are being tested, graded seed, commercial machinery and a special display on control of bacterial blight and soreshin.

Edward S. Oswalt, superintendent of the Chickasha station, and Louis E. Hawkins, vice-director of the Stillwater station, will both be on hand for the day's activities. W. F. Senette, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, USDA, Chickasha, is also scheduled on the program.

Station personnel who plan to participate include Lloyd A. Brinkerhoff, plant pathologist, Stillwater; Douglas E. Bryan, Jr., entomologist, Stillwater; John M. Green, agronomist, Stillwater; James A. Luscombe, agricultural engineer, Chickasha; S. A. Porter, agricultural engineer, Chickasha; Jerome W. Simmons, agronomist, Chickasha; George E. Stroup, Extension cotton specialist, Stillwater; and J. J. Wooster, agricultural engineer, Chickasha.

USDA Appoints Dr. Oman

Dr. Paul W. Oman has been named leader of USDA's division of insect detection and identification, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Recently returned from the Far East where he has been medical entomologist with the armed forces, he replaces C. F. W. Muesebeck, who becomes consultant in insect taxonomy for USDA. Doctor Oman's division directs the cooperative national insect pest survey and reporting service.

In Southwestern Areas

Drouth, Low Prices Squeeze Stockmen

■ RANCHMEN facing tough decision of whether to buy feed for another winter, or to sell remaining livestock on weak markets.

Continued drouth, combined with low prices and weakened demand for livestock, has created a situation for many West Texas ranchmen that appears to be even more critical than previous winters of the drouth period, which now is three or four years old in some counties. In parts of Oklahoma, Arkansas and other Southeastern and Southern states, drouth conditions also continue to hang on, Soil Conservation Service representatives and others point out.

One of the most serious situations centers around San Angelo, Texas, the nation's leading sheep and goat region and an important beef cattle section. The San Angelo Standard-Times farm editor describes the situation as follows:

"Owning only a remnant of depression-priced sheep or cattle, owing more on every one of them than they would sell for on the market, the ranchman faces the prospect of another dry winter and long feed bill.

"With winter at hand, he has to decide now, in the coming weeks: Will he keep his livestock on the chance it may rain and accept the danger that it won't? Or will he sell out now for what he can get and avoid adding another winter's feed bill to debt that already is disastrously heavy?

"If he sells, he will have to do it on a market that looks as if it is at rock bottom but may not be, even yet.

"Good winter rains could boost the sheep market and provide enough range feed for sheep. It is already too late," the Standard-Times says, "to make much cow grass, although good rains might cut down the amount of supplement feed needed.

"Some parts of West Texas have good range feed. More parts do not, and the optimism which bloomed after late August rains has withered.

"A San Angelo stockman who handles thousands of sheep and cattle each year sees strong signs that many ranchmen are getting ready to sell out."

• **Markets Very Weak**—Those who do decide to sell, the San Angelo paper reports, will have difficulty. There is no out-of-state buying. Only packers will buy ewes that carry any age, and the price is three or four cents a pound.

Rain probably wouldn't help cattle as much as sheep, in the opinion of the newspaper's farm editor, because the basic problem with cattle is that there are too many of them. Rain is secondary. Stocker calves are selling at 10 to 14 cents a pound, with top prices 16 cents. There is little demand for stocker cattle in the area, most them going to packers.

The Midland area, usually good cow country, will go into the winter with less than 25 percent of its normal number of cows. That estimate comes from Foy Proctor, Midland cattleman.

• **Little Feed Demand**—Feed dealers see

no sign that ranchmen are building up winter stocks of feed. Maurice Nixon, manager of the Western Cottonoil Co. Mill said inquiries for feed in San Angelo or elsewhere in the area are negligible. The drouth program under which the government makes cheap feed available might help account for that, however. Many West Texas counties still are eligible to order the government feed.

A representative of a big livestock finance company said some customers want to hold their ewe lambs over this fall so they can start rebuilding their flocks next spring, if it rains.

"We're telling them we had rather lend them money next spring to go out and buy ewes than to have them risk keeping their ewe lambs this fall and having to feed them all winter," the spokesman said. "What's more, we're suggesting they cut their sheep flocks even deeper now than they have before."

• **Drouth Localities Listed**—A September summary from SCS regional headquarters in Fort Worth reported serious soil moisture shortages in large areas of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, even in many places where August rains fell.

In West and Southwest Texas, reports show 83 counties and parts of 30 more do not have sufficient moisture for normal farm and ranch operations to be resumed.

In Texas areas, where wind erosion is a problem, a record acreage of cover crops on approximately 5½ million acres have a chance to make growth that will provide protection against wind erosion. However, there are also about 3½ million more acres with no cover or where cover crops will probably not make sufficient growth.

Wind erosion is expected on some Southwest Texas sandy range land due to lack of grass cover as a result of prolonged drouth. There is concern, too, everywhere range cover is sparse, that much moisture will be lost from future rains because of runoff from bare soil.

In Oklahoma, only five out of nine area conservationists said there was enough moisture for normal operations. These five areas are in the central and eastern part of the state. Three of the five reports, covering the north central and northeastern part of the state, contained the statement that more rain is needed within a month to keep up the moisture supply.

Twenty-three counties, and parts of another 10 in Oklahoma, still do not have enough soil moisture. These counties are in the west and central part of the state. Here, as in the Texas wind erosion areas, cover crops on some 800,000 acres are expected to provide enough cover to offer protection from wind erosion. There is not much hope for adequate cover for wind erosion protection on an additional area of the same size.

In 59 Arkansas counties and part of six, moisture conditions are quite poor. Only in the extreme southeastern portion of the state has there been sufficient moisture for normal farm and ranch operations. And even in that area, more rain is needed soon.

"It is going to take a lot more rain to get effective soil moisture. Where the land has even a fair cover of vegetation, it won't take as long as it will where the cover is gone. What is needed now is a series of general, slow soil-soaking rains," SCS said.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1953

STARTING 10:30 A.M. ON THE PREMISES

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LAND & BUILDINGS: Land consists of approximately 10 acres, one half of which is utilized and the other clear level ground available for future development. The total floor area of buildings is approximately 70,000 square feet. Prinicpal structures are an expeller house, meal storage building, boiler room, two oil refining and processing houses, varnish cooking building, cooper shop, warehouse, seed tanks, cake tanks, oil storage tanks and office building. Land improvements consist of adequate water and sewer main, roads and walks, and approximately 700 feet of rail siding with an additional 500 foot siding available for plant use.

OIL PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT: This equipment consists principally of Model 4 French Oil Mill Screw Presses, which were installed during 1947 and 1948, as well as equipment for cleaning and handling seed and for the grinding and bagging of meal, etc. The facilities, with minor adaptations, are suitable for the production of the following oils: Linseed, Soybean, Copra, Peanut, Corn, Palm, Rapeseed, Perilla, Tung, Castor, Safflower, etc.

OIL REFINING & PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: This consists of 4 soda cutting tanks with total capacity of 16,000 gallons, a 3,750 gallon acid cutting tank, 5 blowing tanks with total capacity of 24,000 gallons, 4 stainless steel varnish kettles with total capacity of 1,000 gallons, filter presses, scale tanks and various other tanks, practically new Scott oil recovery installation, pumps, compressors, etc. Steam requirements are provided by two oil-fired boilers with capacities of 150 and 350 horsepower.

RAIL FACILITIES: Plant is served by the Chicago Heights Terminal Transfer Railroad Company which connects with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R.; the New York Central System; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R.R.; the Baltimore & Ohio R.R.; and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R.R. and is easily accessible by major highways.

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Report by USDA Shows

Soybeans Increasing In Cotton States

■ HEAVIEST concentrations of production in Cotton Belt are in six states which rank among 20 states in U.S. that produced 99 percent of the crop last season, county estimates reveal.

NINETY-NINE percent of the 1952 U.S. soybean crop was produced in 20 states, including the cotton-growing states of Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee. Heaviest concentrations of soybean production in these cotton states are shown on the accompanying map, made by The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press from USDA county estimates for the 20 leading states.

ALABAMA produced 1,748,000 bushels of soybeans in 1952 from 92,000 acres. Bulk of the production was in Baldwin County, which raised 1,092,430 bushels from 52,000 acres. Alabama's 1951 soybean crop was 1,584,000 bushels from 88,000 acres, with Baldwin County producing 1,022,000 bushels from 52,000 acres.

ARKANSAS raised 13,856,000 bushels in 1952 from 866,000 acres, compared with 12,140,000 bushels from 607,000 acres in 1951. Two counties produced more than one million bushels last year —Mississippi County, 3,171,000 bushels from 164,000 acres; and Poinsett County, 1,058,000 bushels from 60,000 acres.

MISSISSIPPI'S 1952 soybean production was 6,142,000 bushels from 455,000 acres, compared with 5,525,000 bushels and 425,000 acres in 1951. As the map shows, heaviest production was in the Delta area. Leflore County ranked first, with 840,000 bushels from 56,000 acres, followed by Bolivar, with 739,500 bushels from 51,000 acres in 1952.

In **MISSOURI**, 32,756,000 bushels were produced from 1,724,000 acres of soybeans harvested for beans last year. This compared with 25,800,000 bushels and 1,290,000 acres in 1951. The following Missouri counties produced more than one million bushels of soybeans last year: Audrain, 1,414,900 bushels; Clark, 1,039,900; Dunklin, 1,950,000; Mississippi, 1,393,100; New Madrid, 2,249,500; Pemiscot, 2,291,300; Scott, 1,151,000; and Stoddard, 1,409,200 bushels.

NORTH CAROLINA'S 1952 soybean crop was 4,785,000 bushels from 290,000 acres. The 1951 production was 5,098,000 bushels from 309,000 acres. Beaufort County led in 1952 production, with 488,800 bushels from 30,500 acres.

A TENNESSEE soybean crop of 3,620,000 bushels from 181,000 acres in 1952 compared with 3,202,000 bushels from 183,000 acres in 1951. Lake County led the state in 1952 production, growing 828,000 bushels on 31,000 acres; but Dyer County had the largest acreage, 34,800 acres on which 730,000 bushels were produced.

Defoliation Studied At Delta Station

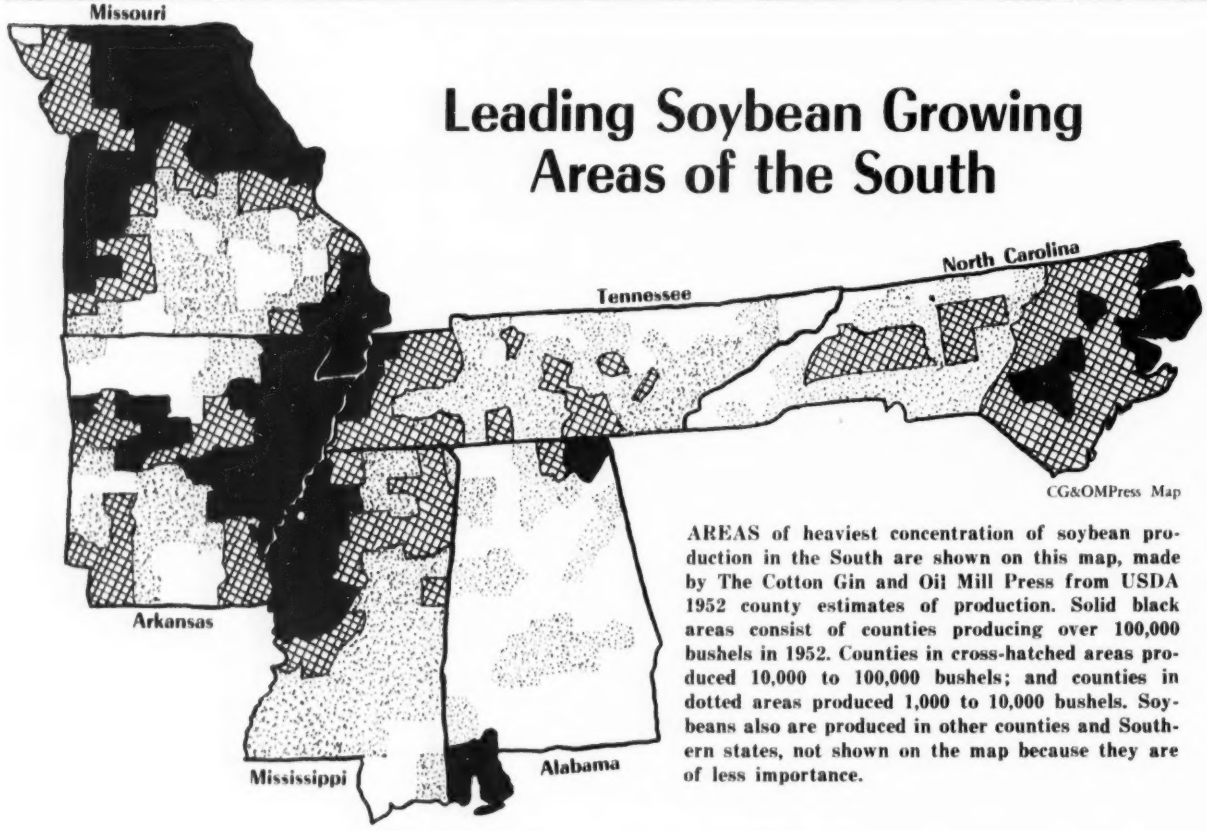
Studies to determine the effects of spacing, cultural treatments and defoliation upon mechanical harvesting have been in progress at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

Experiments showed that cross-plowed cotton withstood dry weather conditions better than cotton drilled to a continuous stand or hilldropped. Cross-plowed cotton showed more vigorous growth throughout the season.

Station workers point out that although cross-plowing on wide intervals normally lowers the efficiency of mechanical harvesters slightly, the superior growth and yield of cross-plowing in 1952 resulted in higher picking efficiencies and better defoliation.

Defoliation increased cotton quality one-third of a grade, and picking efficiency was improved 3.8 percent.

Machines used in the tests included a stalk shredder which was mounted on the rear of a cotton picker, a four-row quick-attachable wide clearance cultivator, a tractor-mounted tool carrier and a floating-action toolbar planter with hoppers mounted only 18 inches above the ground.



Leading Soybean Growing Areas of the South

CG&OMPress Map

AREAS of heaviest concentration of soybean production in the South are shown on this map, made by The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press from USDA 1952 county estimates of production. Solid black areas consist of counties producing over 100,000 bushels in 1952. Counties in cross-hatched areas produced 10,000 to 100,000 bushels; and counties in dotted areas produced 1,000 to 10,000 bushels. Soybeans also are produced in other counties and Southern states, not shown on the map because they are of less importance.

Evidence To Be Collected

Ginning-Spinning Study Proposed

■ COTTON QUALITY committee urges formation of group to determine relation of ginning practices and spinning quality.

A study of the effect of ginning on the spinning quality of cotton was urged recently in Memphis by the National Cotton Council's industrywide committee on cotton quality.

The group recommended that a committee be appointed to study actual cases and to collect evidence to support any conclusions reached on the relation of ginning to spinning quality.

Committee membership would include representatives from the Extension Service, ginning specialists, national and state ginner associations, USDA ginning engineers and fiber technicians and the research and cotton committees of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

The Council committee pointed out the need for better instruments to control heat in the drying process and measure moisture content of seed cotton at the gin.

Regulating moisture content in seed cotton would give maximum preservation of lint quality, committee members emphasized, as well as insure maximum efficiency of ginning equipment.

A more effective program for teaching the use of gin cleaning and drying machinery is also needed, committee members said.

Other business at the session included approval of the packaging subcommittee's recommendation that research be continued to find a better cover for cotton bales.

Members also urged a campaign against all sources of cotton lint contamination. Dirty boxcars provided by railroads, unclean sheds and warehouses and contaminated trucks and trailers were discussed in this connection.

Rust contamination from bale ties is likely to become more common, committee members warned, since there is a possibility that more bales will go into the warehouses for lengthy storage. Therefore, a satisfactory bale tie coating is needed.

Committee members present for the two-day session at the Peabody Hotel included: T. L. W. Bailey, Jr., Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.; Henry D. Barker, USDA, Beltsville, Md.; Alfred Bessell, Gulf Atlantic Warehouse Co., Houston; N. C. Blackburn, Union Compress & Warehouse Co., Memphis; Charles H. Brillhart, Traders Compress Co., Ft. Worth.

W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Blytheville, Ark.; Walter Craft, Otis Farmers Gin Co., Carlsbad, N.M.; Gerald L. Dearing, The Commercial Appeal, Memphis; Mason DuPre', Jr., Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; W. A. Faught, Regional Cotton Marketing Research, State College, Miss.

Otto Goedecke, Otto Goedecke Co., Hallettsville, Texas; M. Earl Heard, West Point Manufacturing Co., Shawmut, Ala.; Earl Heard, Jr., Southeastern Engineering Co., West Point, Ga.; G. T. Hider, National Cotton Ginners' Association, Lake Providence, La.; W. M. Hurst, USDA, Beltsville, Md.; C. M. Merkel, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.

J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., USDA, Extension Service, Atlanta; Ray Provost, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif.; Walter Regnery, Joanna Cotton Mills Co., Joanna, S. C.; M. W. Roscoe, John Deere Spreader Works, East Moline, Ill.

C. R. Sayre, Delta and Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss.; R. O. Simmons, Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Lindale, Ga.; John H. Todd, National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, Memphis; T. D. Truluck, Deering Milliken & Co., cotton department, Union, S. C.

Helmut Wakeham, Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N.J.; W. D. Watkins, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, Texas; John T. Wigington, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Clemson, S. C.; John W. Wright, USDA, Washington.

Claude L. Welch, Burt Johnson, C. E. Commins, R. H. McRae, Clifton Kirkpatrick and Bill Foreman, all of the National Cotton Council, Memphis.

Tanganyika Oils Output To Decrease in 1953

Tanganyika, which exported 65,444 tons of oilbearing materials in 1952, is expected by USDA to have decreased oilseed production in 1953. Principal oilseed crops are peanuts, copra, sunflower seed, castor beans and cashew nuts.

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At New Orleans Laboratory

Cottonseed, Peanut Research Listed

■ RESULTS of work at USDA's Southern Regional Laboratory summarized. Reprints available to give detailed information.

Results of research of importance to crushers of cottonseed and peanuts and users of their products have been announced recently by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.

Reprints of articles by members of the staff giving more detailed information regarding each of the research projects may be obtained by writing to the Laboratory. The Laboratory announced the following findings:

• **Iodine Value of Oil**—The iodine value of cottonseed oil is influenced by the variety of cotton and the environment, particularly temperatures prevailing during the time the oil is being developed in the seed.

Where low mean temperatures prevailed extracted cottonseed oils have a high iodine value, higher for some varieties than for others. This information was obtained through determinations of iodine values for 312 samples of oil extracted from seed of eight varieties of cotton grown experimentally in 13 locations. Values varied from 89 to 117, depending on the variety and environment.

Through this information, areas can be located where the seed grown will give the iodine value desired in oils for different end uses. Oils of higher iodine values, for example, are needed to produce winterized salad oils, the Laboratory points out.

Another working tool of assistance in the segregation of cottonseed oil for particular end uses is the finding that the composition of the oil varies with the iodine value in a regular manner of statistical significance. Equations were calculated which show that linoleic acid increases, and oleic and saturated acids decrease with increase in the iodine value. Oils of high iodine value and low saturated acid contents are preferred in producing winterized salad oils because of high yields in processing.

• **Hydroxystearic Acid**—A process has been worked out for easily producing hydroxystearic acid from a component of cottonseed oil. This acid has the hydroxyl group at the 10 position on the carbon chain.

Oxidation of oleic acid from cottonseed oil give epoxystearic acids which can be readily hydrogenated by use of palladium carbon as the catalyst with glacial acetic acid as the solvent. A mechanism for the hydrogenation reaction is proposed which involves an oxonium type ion intermediate.

This hyrogenation process was developed in research conducted to derive hydroxystearic acids from a domestic oil as a possible replacement for hydroxystearic acids now obtained from castor oil and used as an ingredient in specialty greases. When the lithium salt of 10-hydroxystearic acids from oleic acid was tested as a grease stiffener it was less suitable than the lithium salt of the 12-hydroxystearic acids from castor oil. The 10- hydroxystearic acids crystallize readily, whereas the 12- hydroxystearic acids gel upon attempted crystallization. These gelling tendencies of the castor oil derivatives probably account for their suitability as a grease ingredient. Infrared spectra suggest that the characteristic is due to the hydrogen bonding at the 12 position, the Laboratory reports.

• **Phosphorus Composition of Cottonseed**—The distribution of phosphorus compounds in cottonseed kernels varies according to the variety of cotton and environment during the development of oil in the seed. Temperature and rainfall have more effect than the variety of cotton. The Laboratory states that this information is basic to the nutritional values of cottonseed meals.

About 76 percent of the total phosphorus present in cottonseed kernels is phytin phosphorus, which is positively correlated with the total phosphorus. About 6.8 percent of total phosphorus is phosphatide phosphorus.

These findings are based on studies of five different types of phosphorus compounds in 58 lots of cottonseed from eight commercial varieties of cotton experimentally grown at 13 locations during three years. Analyses were made by a system involving extraction and application of special colorimetric procedures.

• **Composition of Peanuts**—Information on the kinds and amounts of constituents present in the kernels, hearts and red skins of peanuts has been compiled from 67 references from the world literature on the chemical composition of peanuts and has been related to processing and use. This information is considered basic to research on improving the quality of peanuts in food uses.

Changes brought about when kernels are roasted to improve aroma, flavor and palatability are discussed in the light of present information on the reactions taking place.

Report on Cotton Ginning

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1953 prior to Sept. 16, 1953, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1952 and 1951.

State	Ginning (Running bales—linters not included)		
	*1953	1952	1951
United States	2,947,554	**3,405,754	**3,640,946
Alabama	336,803	311,947	367,512
Arizona	51,095	37,978	21,354
Arkansas	162,931	236,372	110,014
California	15,579	21,356	14,449
Florida	10,595	12,952	13,162
Georgia	318,612	322,708	447,183
Louisiana	140,741	295,191	306,523
Mississippi	444,064	647,684	448,972
Missouri	74,146	50,432	17,476
New Mexico	966	3,395	1,539
North Carolina	87,883	41,222	81,682
Oklahoma	9,823	15,177	8,146
South Carolina	262,829	181,543	323,935
Tennessee	69,161	64,100	22,057
Texas	961,211	1,163,004	1,457,821
All other states	1,115	693	23

*The 1953 figures include estimates made for cotton gins for which reports were not obtained in time for use in the preparation of this report. The Bureau of the Census found it necessary to collect figures on cotton ginnings prior to Sept. 16 by mail and reports were not received for all cotton gins in areas where cotton had been ginned.

**Includes 345,860 bales of the crop of 1953 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which were counted in the supply for the season of 1952-53, compared with 176,356 and 223,566 bales of the crops of 1952 and 1951.

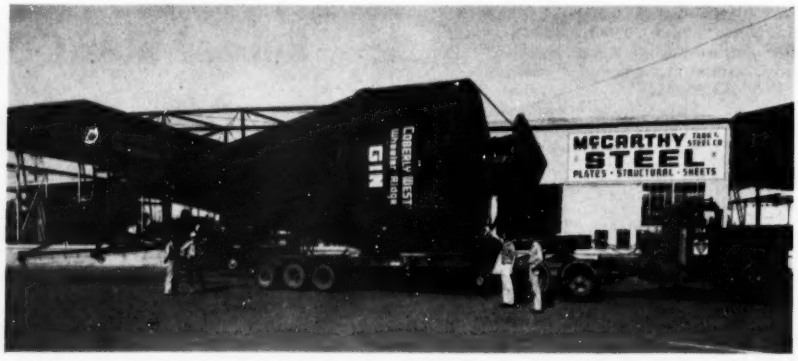
The statistics in this report include 850 bales of American-Egyptian for 1953, 329 for 1952, and 254 for 1951.

The statistics for 1953 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Sept. 1 is 1,166,987 bales.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports and Exports

Cotton consumed during the month of August 1953, amounted to 725,849 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Aug. 29, 1953, was 1,235,885 bales and in public storage and at compresses 1,723,732 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 20,063,000. The total imports for the month of June 1953 were 11,430 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 220,226 bales.

■ ARLIE CLARK is manager of the Paymaster Gin at Rochester, Texas. He succeeded R. A. SHAVER, JR.



Gins Install Large Trash Collectors

SHOWN HERE is a cyclone trash collector being loaded by the McCarthy Tank & Steel Co., Bakersfield, Calif., for delivery to the Wheeler Ridge Gin of the Coberly-West Co., Shafter, Calif. The installation is 17 feet in diameter and 75 feet high, fabricated of three-sixteenths inch and one-quarter inch plates. The cleaners are being installed in four gins by Coberly-West Co., according to Bates S. Dewey of the ginning firm. Probably the largest in existence, the installations are expected to solve the problem of dust control in the distribution of wastes and dirt from the gins. Other users of McCarthy designed collectors listed by Stanley Zemny, general manager of the manufacturing firm, include Producers' Cotton Oil Co., S. A. Camp Ginning Co., Jeppi San Emidio Ginning Co. and Houchin Ginning Co. McCarthy also manufactures cotton topping and spraying machines, basket carrying systems, gin and oil mill buildings, conveyors, elevated water tanks and other items used by the cotton industry.

Key to Future Sales

Better Equipment Needed on Farms

■ IMPLEMENT industry can create markets by supplying improved machines, president of International Harvester says.

"Planned obsolescence"—creating machines so much better that they make present farm equipment obsolete—is the key to future sales, John L. McCaffrey, president, International Harvester Co., told the 1953 annual convention of the Farm Equipment Institute in Chicago.

"If we are to have a satisfactory level of sales in 1954 and the years just ahead, we must obtain it by designing and marketing machines so much better than the ones the farmer now has that he will realize he cannot afford to be without the new ones," said McCaffrey.

He explained that the pressure of customer demand in the years after World War II forced farm equipment manufacturers to concentrate on maximum output of the models they then had, most of which were designed sometime before 1942.

Therefore, he added, a very large part of the equipment now on farms, while it is relatively young in years, does not represent the most modern design and engineering work of which the industry is capable.

"This is not a basis for criticism either of us or of our customers," he continued. "They desperately needed machines to replace worn out equipment or disappearing manpower. We had to give them those machines and we could only produce the models that we had the tools available to produce.

"In the last three years, and notably in the last year and a half, our industry has placed on the market many machines which really represent postwar design and performance. More will be appearing all the time. That is where we must put our emphasis."

McCaffrey said that the implement industry will have performed the greatest service it can render if it can offer the farmer a machine so greatly improved that his old machine does not measure up to it.

"It seems to me our greatest problem is how to make good products a lot better and do it in a hurry. If we do a real job on that, the farmer will buy. He always has and he always will, under those conditions."

Reviewing the general farm outlook, the implement firm president called attention to the fact that farmers' cash receipts this year have been at a high level, even though smaller than a year ago.

He also pointed out that there has not been any very large change in farm mortgage debt, and expressed the belief that some of the panicky feeling caused by the period of farm price decline is fading away.

"The farmer can buy farm equipment in good volume if he wants to," the speaker said. "He has the money."

In discussing major types of equipment, he cited the mechanical cotton picker as one of the machines for which an expanding market exists.

"It didn't go into commercial production until 1945 and then only in small quantities," he said. "It is still growing in volume. We estimate that at the beginning of 1953 there were about 12,500 cotton pickers on farms and that all of them are postwar machines. We don't know what the life of a cotton picker is and, so far as I know, no real estimates have been published on that subject."

■ B. N. CHAFFIN, JR., formerly manager of the Paymaster Gin at O'Donnell, Texas, has succeeded his brother, E. L. CHAFFIN, as Paymaster manager at Ropesville, Texas.

• Soybean Medicine Cuts Tension

A DRUG which can be synthesized from soybeans apparently furnishes a mental cushion for modern civilization's tensions, depressions and frustrations, according to the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, Oklahoma City.

The drug, pregnenolone methyl ether, taken in doses of one to three teaspoonfuls one to four times a day, has brought relief to patients suffering persistent irritability, anxiety, restlessness, exhaustion, depression, explosive temper outbursts, chronic worry or insomnia. The Foundation reports no bad after effects.

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• Bank Fees on Crop Loans Increased

AN INCREASE in fees paid to private lending agencies for financing and servicing Commodity Credit Corporation price support loans has been announced by USDA. The program is intended to achieve maximum investment of private funds in CCC crop loans, thus relieving the U.S. Treasury as much as possible of a financial burden which would have to be taken care of through public borrowing.

The changes announced do not involve any change in the rate of interest to be paid by producers, which remains at four percent.

Lending agencies, mainly country banks, which finance and also service CCC price support loans will receive an interest rate of 2½ percent per annum for the use of their funds while invested and, in addition, they will receive a fee of up to one-half percent per annum for services, depending upon the nature of the services performed. In the case of grain and similar commodities handled, the rate will be one-half percent per annum.

Lending agencies which disburse cotton loans and retain their funds in the program by accepting certificates of interest but which forward the individual notes to CCC for custody and servicing, will receive 2½ percent interest on the certificates and a fee of eight cents per bale to cover costs of disbursing and scheduling loans.

Certificates of interest will be offered for the first time in connection with CCC grain and other commodity loans, an extension of a practice already in effect on cotton loans. These certificates will be freely negotiable, will bear interest at the rate of 2½ percent per annum, and will be redeemed prior to maturity by CCC promptly at any time upon demand. Information regarding these certificates of interest is obtainable at any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

Romeo Short Leaves USDA; Davis Is Replacement

The resignation of Romeo E. Short, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and director of the Foreign Agriculture Service, was announced in Washington Sept. 28 by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. Short resigned for reasons of health.

At the same time the Secretary announced that John H. Davis, formerly director of Commodity Marketing and Adjustment and president of Commodity Credit Corporation, would replace Short as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Davis will relinquish his commodity marketing and adjustment and CCC duties, and Howard H. Gordon, administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, will become president of CCC. Gordon will continue as PMA administrator.

Another Assistant Secretary of Agriculture will be named later, Secretary Benson said.

"I have accepted Mr. Short's resignation with the deepest regret," the USDA head said. "He is leaving the Department only because his health requires him to do so. He has been an effective and loyal member of my staff and I have asked him to continue as a consultant to me. I shall call upon him from time to time for special assignments."

Mexican Labor Conference Held in Washington

The Mexican labor advisory committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation conferred in Washington late in September with the Department of Justice on methods of improving the system of hiring Mexican nationals for U.S. farm work.

The present program, Bureau spokesmen said, has failed to accomplish its objective of providing U.S. farmers with legal Mexican contract labor instead of the illegal wetback.

Those attending the meetings were Roy R. McLain, vice-president, California Farm Bureau, Berkeley; Keith Mets, president, Imperial County Labor Users Association, Holtville, Calif.; Max Miller, Marianna, Ark.; C. H. Devaney, Coahoma, Texas; C. B. Ray, Mercedes, Texas; and W. P. Thorp, Las Cruces, N.M.

More Margarine Produced

Total margarine production for the January-August 1953 period was 826,302,000 pounds. This is two percent over the 808,962,000 pounds produced in the first eight months of 1952.

Production in August 1953 was as follows: colored, 91,485,000 pounds; uncolored, 4,568,000 pounds. In the same month last year production totals were 79,882,000 pounds of colored and 6,682,000 pounds of uncolored margarine.

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• Chemical Finishing Meet Ends Oct. 9

THE SECOND annual Chemical Finishing Conference, sponsored by the National Cotton Council, was held at the Statler Hotel in Washington Oct. 8-9.

General chairman was Sydney M. Cone, Jr., Greensboro, N. C., vice-president of Cone Mills, Inc., and president of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics.

Four well known textile scientists were scheduled to preside over the sessions. They are Milton Harris, Washington, president of Harris Research Laboratories; William D. Appel, Washington, chief, textile section, National Bureau of Standards; Dr. C. H. Fisher, New Orleans, director, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; and J. B. Goldberg, New York, textile consultant.

At the two-day session results of research projects in government and private laboratories were presented and methods of using the findings in commercial production were discussed.

The National Cotton Council points out that in chemical finishing there is an opportunity to make cotton more competitive with synthetic fibers.

Chemicals have made cotton resistant to fire, mildew and rotting. Other chemical finishes, giving cotton added luster and anti-wrinkling properties, have improved the quality of cotton fabrics and enabled cotton to hold and expand its markets in apparel and household fields, the Council adds.

Grades of Cotton Better In 1952-53 Carryover

Upland cotton in the U.S. carryover on Aug. 1 averaged much higher in grade than last year's relatively low-grade stocks, says USDA. Average staple length of the carryover was the same as in 1952, when the staple was the shortest since 1946.

The grade index of cotton in public storage rose sharply from that of a year ago and was the highest since the Aug. 1, 1950, carryover. Mills as a group were carrying proportionately more higher grade cotton than a year earlier but only a slightly smaller proportion of the shorter staples. Stocks of American-Egyptian cotton averaged lower in grade but longer in staple than a year earlier. Long-staple Egyptian and short-staple Indian cotton comprised the bulk of the foreign growths in the carryover. The total carryover of all kinds of cotton on Aug. 1, 1953, was 5,502,000 bales compared with 2,789,000 bales a year ago and the 10-year 1943-52 average of 6,270,000. CCC pooled and loan cotton comprised over one-third of the Aug. 1, 1953, carryover.

Corsicana Gin Closed After $40,000 Fire

The A. G. Smith Gin, Corsicana, Texas, will be closed for the remainder of the season after a $40,000 fire on Oct. 1. The fire started in baled cotton on the ground. It damaged the plant, destroyed 20 bales of cotton and damaged 100 more bales. Smith said that the loss was covered by insurance.

Research Worker Studying Use of Solid Catalyst

Dr. W. D. Harris, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station, is doing research seeking to obtain a low temperature catalytic hydrolosis reaction using a solid catalyst. The work is a phase of experimentation in separating the constituents of crude cottonseed by the use of liquid-liquid solvent extraction.

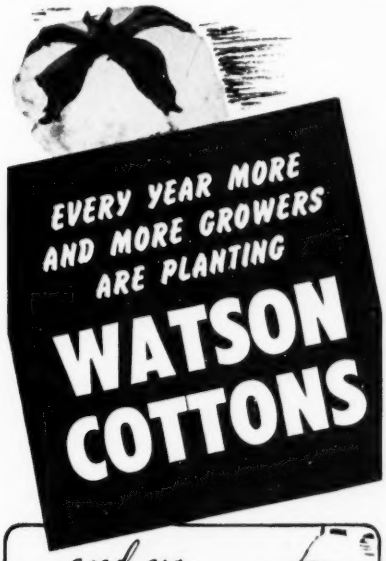
Dr. Harris believes that solution of the problem would be of great value in fatty acids manufacturing and in the production of monoglycerides and other fatty acid esters.

Retired Henderson Ginner, W. J. Ashcraft, Dies

Funeral services for William J. Ashcraft, retired ginner of Henderson, Tenn., were held Sept. 30 in Henderson. The life-long resident of Chester County was 82 years old.

Survivors include a son, Robert Ashcraft, Irving, Texas; a daughter, Mrs. Ruth Patton, Johnson City, Tenn.; and a sister, Miss Fannie Ashcraft, New Albany, Miss.

■ **JOHN M. CAVENDER and ORLAND J. HARRIS, both of Arkansas, have been appointed on the staff of the University of Arkansas agricultural mission to Panama.**



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(Continued from Page 11)

crops when grass is plowed under for row crops. The grass adds enduring residue to the soil. This residue lets more of the rainfall into the soil for crop use. Corn and cotton following a sod crop are slower to show the effects of drouth. Sod residue not only lets more rain in; it also slows down evaporation, especially if some of the sod residue is left on the surface as a mulch.

Grass residues do not disappear so quickly as winter legume crops when they are turned. The Southern Piedmont Conservation Experiment Station at Watkinsville, Ga., found that 14 months after a fescue sod was turned (the second corn crop was on the land) they could sift out 4.4 tons of fescue residue from the top eight inches of soil. When this sod was first turned in March 1950 the total weight of tops and roots was 16 tons per acre. The corn yielded 55 bushels per acre in 1950 and 58 bushels per acre in 1951. These yields were obtained with only a normal amount of fertilizer.

In some sections grass is credited with reducing nematode population that has reduced specialized crops such as tobacco and peanuts. A good grass sod in a rotation does reduce weeds, insects and disease generally. It also helps distribute the labor load over the entire year.

For the cattle man it is a reserve supply of feed—hay, grazing or grass silage. It furnishes a supply of homegrown seed to maintain the grass rotation and also seed other lands.

Many fields of grass will be plowed up by farmers this winter for row crops next spring. Many of these fields will be sloping lands. Intead of plowing the whole field, it might be well to study the field and decide where the water will run normally. Leave the grass in these natural draws. Is there a steep slope in the field that always washes worse than the rest of the field? Leave it in grass. Is a place needed to turn equipment at the end of the rows? Leave a strip of grass wide enough to turn any piece of equipment on it.

The grass-based rotation is the most effective soil conserving and soil building practice that can be established. There are other practices that go to make up a complete conservation program.

All sloping lands must be cultivated on the contour. When terraces are needed, the complete water-disposal system includes vegetated waterways for the safe handling of run-off water. The natural depressions must be used for vegetated waterways. The terrace system and the waterways must be constantly maintained if they are to be effective when needed.

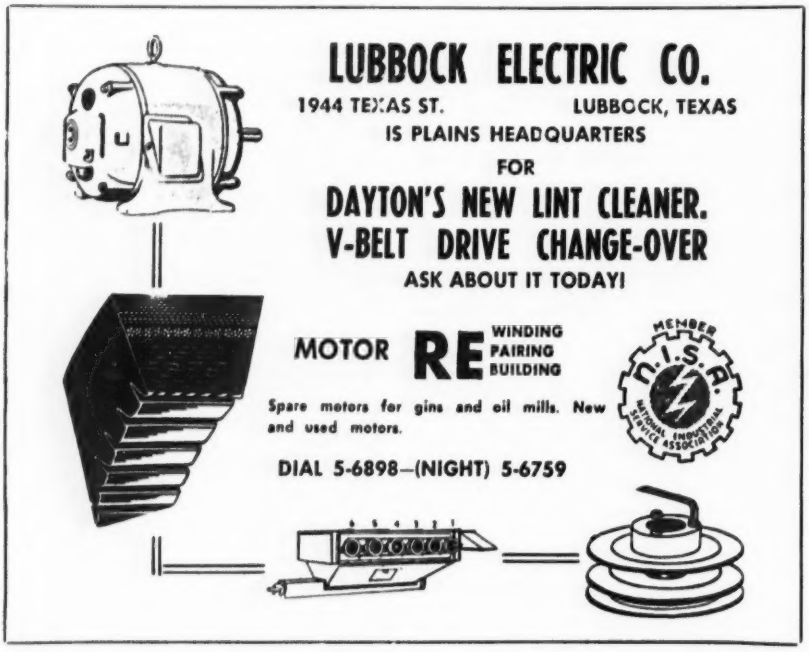
On the flat land where erosion is not a hazard, satisfactory yields can often be maintained with annual winter legumes and small grain. One of the more recent developments is reseeding winter legumes. The wild winter peas commonly known as Singletary, Caley, and the broad-leaf pea, and button clover are giving excellent results.

These crops are seeded in the fall. A seed crop is matured the following May or June. The seed crop is usually followed with grain sorghum, Sudan grass, millet or other short-season summer crops. The next two years the volunteer cover crop is green manured for cotton or corn. There is enough seed in the ground for at least two volunteer crops. The advantages of such reseeding legumes lie largely in the two volunteer crops that do not have to be seeded. When conditions are right in the late summer and early fall, the seed is there ready to grow.

Grass-based rotations also will be used on the flat land. These may run for one, two or three years in grass, depending on the acreage needed each year for row crops.

On the sloping lands of the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain, many farmers will find that a contour strip rotation is the best pattern for protection and the easiest way for getting the rotation started. When a three-year rotation is to be used, it is started by putting every third strip (terrace interval or contour) in row crop. The row crop is followed by small grain and grass. The following year another third is used for row crops and then small grain and grass. This continues through the third year. In the fourth year the two-year-old grass sod is plowed for the row crop. From then on there will be a grass sod to be plowed each year.

The grass sod always includes an adapted legume. Ladino, red, and sweet clovers, alfalfa, lespedeza (annual and perennial) and the reseeding winter legumes can and will be used with the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various grasses in grass-based rotations.

Every acre that goes into an adapted grass and legume is being protected from erosion, is building soil productivity, is providing hay, grazing or sod and is the basis of a well organized productive agriculture.

Presenting

M. J. Harper

Vicksburg, Miss.

M. J. HARPER, Vicksburg, Miss., 1953-54 president of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association and manager of the Refuge Cotton Oil Co., was born Aug. 13, 1893, near Rocky Springs, Miss.

He attended public schools in Claiborne County, Utica and Jackson, Miss., and began work in Natchez, Miss., in 1907. His first job was in a men's clothing and department store. In 1912 he moved to Vicksburg, where he was employed by the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Co.

In 1917 Harper began work for the Refuge Co. as a clerk. He served later as an accountant for the firm, and when the district office was closed in 1925, he became mill cashier at the Vicksburg plant. He held that position until 1939 when he was named manager.

Harper served the Mississippi crushers first as a director; in 1952 he was named vice-president and became president this year.

He is a member of the Baptist Church and a Mason. He married Frances Godbold Smith, McComb, Miss., in 1915. Mrs. Harper died in 1951. He has three children, Mary Frances Harper, elementary school principal, Clarksdale, Miss.; Lieutenant Commander Milton J. Harper, Jr., Civil Engineering Corps, U. S. Navy; and John S. Harper, chemical engineer, research department, the Masonite Corp., Laurel, Miss.

Conservation — Merrill

(Continued from Page 11)

Cotton surpluses, to the soil conservationist, are not the problem they appear to be in the press. The soil conservationist, you see, thinks about the millions of acres of cropland that, from the standpoint of either safe land use or economic returns, should be in other crops.

In this region (which comprises Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana) there are 7.8 million acres which have been producing a lot of cotton—at very low per-acre yields—but which by all standards of soil conservation and land use ought to be taken out of cultivation permanently. These are lands that are too highly susceptible to erosion, too sandy, shallow, steeply sloping or already too badly damaged by erosion.

There are five million acres more that are in continuous cultivation but which, because of the care needed to keep them permanently useful, should be kept in grass or other close growing crops at least three years out of four. We call this Class IV land.

When you have deducted this 12.8 million acres of cultivated land from the total cultivated acreage in these four states, you still have plenty of cotton-growing land left, land that will produce cotton and other clean-tilled crops profitably with reasonable provision for its protection and improvement. We put this land in Classes I, II and III.

The Class IV land in continuous cultivation, and the other land classes (V, VI and VII) that should not be cultivated, cannot produce cotton economically. And yet invariably they have a profitable use to which they can be put.

If and when controls on cotton acreages are applied, the cotton farmer must make a decision as to what part of his land he'll leave out of cotton when planting time comes. He also has the opportunity to use this land in a way that will increase its usefulness and stability.

What should the cotton farmer do? For the man who has an understanding

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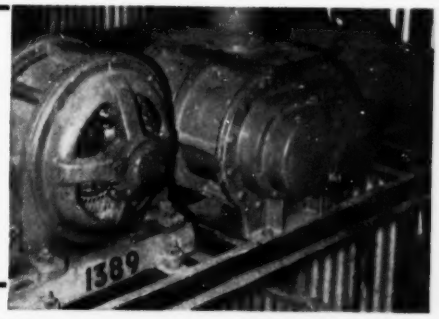

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of his land, the decision should not be a hard one. It's his chance to begin a program of wind and water erosion control.

First, it is to his interest to select the best land on his farm for cotton. Cotton is a demanding crop. It does best on deep soils wth high water- and fertility-holding capacity.

The farmer's cotton land should fall in the first three land classes—I, II or III. This land is not so susceptible to wind or water erosion.

Any Class IV land on the farm should go into close-growing crops such as hay, grasses or legumes.

All land on the farm which is not suited to cultivation—Classes V, VI and VII—should be taken out of cultivation.

The wise farmer will provide for better yields in future years by planting his cotton in rotation with soil-improving crops.

Results reported at the Blackland Experiment Station at Temple, Texas, bear testimony as to the value of using a conservation rotation. Highest yields were from cotton grown in a two-year rotation with oats and hubam clover — 939 pounds of seed cotton an acre, with a 10.1 percent loss to root rot. Land in continuous cotton produced 798 pounds an acre, with a 16.3 percent loss to root rot.

Results at the Iowa Park, Texas, Experiment Station in 1946 showed cotton following cotton suffered 61 percent loss from root rot with 187 pounds an acre in lint, while cotton following hubam sweetclover produced 397 pounds of lint with 31 percent loss to root rot.

These principles apply to irrigation farming as well as to dryland operations. Irrigated land without cover will suffer wind erosion damage, and without the benefit of soil-improving rotations it loses fertility and water-using capacity. At the New Mexico Experiment Station, irrigated land in continuous cotton produced 756 pounds to the acre. Cotton following one year of alfalfa yielded 933 pounds. Yields following two years of alfalfa were 978 pounds; after three years, 1,051 pounds; and after four years, 1,094 pounds.

Briefly, here are the soil conservationist's recommendations for the cotton grower in the Southwest:

1. Plant cotton on the best land, preferably on land where soil-improving crops have been grown.
2. Start a system of rotation, using legumes or grasses.
3. Use needed fertilizers based on local trials and the history of local needs or, if possible, on soil tests of specific fields.
4. Grow winter legumes (in the 30-inch-or-over rainfall belt) on land where cotton is to be grown in 1954. Use the legume that is applicable to the area—Austrian winterpeas, vetch, Singletary peas or sweetclovers.
5. Manage existing residues so they will contribute to the improvement of water intake and to the prevention of erosion.
6. Time land preparation so that it will increase the water intake rate and prevent excessive use of water by weedy vegetation.
7. Get ready for 1955 and future years by growing deep-rooted legumes or perennial grass on land not in cotton in 1953 but suitable for cotton. Much land that has not had the benefit of deep-rooted legumes has "plow pan"—compacted layers that reduce moisture intake and prevent deep root penetration.

The farmer who needs help in choosing his cotton land and starting out on any of these suggested practices can get help from various sources. The best of these sources include his soil conservation district, his county agent or his teacher of vocational agriculture. Adapted practices and rotations are ready for the cotton farmer in any locality. If he doesn't make use of them, he's missing one of the best opportunities that ever will come his way, an opportunity to turn acreage reduction into soil conservation and profit.

Conservation — Luker

(Continued from Page 13)

in their water requirements than cotton but they can be grown in combination with cotton if conservation methods are followed. They are also valuable as soil improvement crops, and if alfalfa is grown in a rotation with cotton, the farmer can produce as much cotton on much less acreage than he can by growing cotton year after year.

Last but not least, technical assistance is available to the farmer for developing and carrying out a conservation plan for his land. Most of the cotton-producing areas of New Mexico and Arizona lie within the boundaries of soil conservation districts. Farmers can obtain the technical assistance of experienced, well trained conservation technicians by contacting the board of supervisors of their local soil conservation district. These farmer-supervisors can explain the workings of districts and the value of the conservation program.

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New Mexico Farmers To Hear Claude L. Welch

Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director of the National Cotton Council's Production and Marketing Division, will make the principal address Oct. 13 on the noonday program at New Mexico A. & M. College's annual Farm Day. He

CLAUDE L. WELCH

will speak on Cotton and the Research and Educational Program.

Also scheduled to speak is H. B. Pingrey, New Mexico Experiment Station agricultural economist. He will discuss a sound management program for irrigated farms in 1954.

Starting with a tour beginning at 8:30 a.m., the event will be held at the college agronomy farm west of Mesilla Park.

Clark Heads Texas Grain And Feed Dealers Group

G. Curtis Clark, Eastern Seed Co., Corpus Christi, was elected president of Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Association at the recent annual meeting in Galveston. He succeeded R. C. Ricks, formerly of Stamford, Texas, and now at Winona, Miss.

First vice-president for the new year is L. R. Perkinson, Pearlstone Mill & Elevator Co., Dallas; second vice-president, Henry Sears, Sears Grain Co., Hereford; and re-elected secretary is Ben M. Ferguson, Brackett Grain Co., Fort Worth.

• Washing Machines Promote Cotton

THE RECENT boom in cotton goods is partly explained by the changed attitudes and living habits of the American woman, said Robert C. Shook, president of Robert Shook Associates, at the annual meeting of the Textile Distributors Institute in New York recently.

"More women are working, more women have children, more women have washing machines," he said. "At the very least they want to be able to throw more and more of the family's garments and household textiles into the machine."

They want materials that can be "washed at 160 degrees without fear of damage."

Cotton also has "gotten the jump" on synthetics in the last two years through more effective styling and promotion, he asserted.

• U.S. Oilseed Meals Needed by Europe

OILSEED MEALS are among the products of the U.S. most in demand among Western European producer cooperatives, according to a recent study by USDA.

"Feed grains, vegetable protein meal and cake and field crop seeds have had a high priority on dollar allocations because of their importance to production," the report says. "In general, after considering alternative sources and prices, European countries have been allocating dollars for these items. Frequently, however, dollars are withheld when purchases can be made in non-dollar areas."

U.S. agricultural products preferred by Western European consumer cooperatives include nuts, rice and fresh and processed fruits, the study shows. John H. Heckman, marketing specialist, conducted the survey, which is obtainable from Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington 25.

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Grade Lower, Staple Longer In Ginnings To Sept. 16

Upland cotton ginned in the U.S. prior to Sept. 16 averaged lower in grade but longer in staple than that ginned to the same date last year, according to USDA.

A slight percentage increase of cotton reduced in grade due to rough preparation was noted—1.3 percent this year compared with 1.0 last year. There was also some increase in the proportion of untenderable cotton—3.5 percent in 1953 and 2.9 for the same period last year.

Grade index for the period was 98.7 (Middling White equals 100). At this time last year it was 99.4. Cotton ginned to mid-September this season contained proportionately less Good Middling and Middling, larger proportions of Strict Middling and Strict Low Middling and more than double the proportions of Low Middling and lower White grades. Spotted and Gray cotton comprised a smaller proportion of ginnings than last year.

Average staple length of cotton ginned to Sept. 16 this season was 33.0 thirty-seconds inches. This compares with 32.4 thirty-seconds for the same period a year earlier.

Western Cottonoil Man, Walter Butts, Dies

Walter Butts, Lubbock, an employee of Western Cottonoil Co., died Sept. 25. He had lived in Lubbock for two years, moving there from Winters, Texas. He was 57 years old.

Funeral services were held Sept. 27 in Winters, and burial was in the Winters Cemetery.

Survivors include his widow; his mother, Mrs. H. J. Butts, Winters; two brothers, Homer Butts, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Henry Butts, Winters; and four sisters, Mrs. O. F. Flowers, Mrs. Gertrude Fornes, Mrs. Ruby Waller and Mrs. Ola Hurd, all of Winters.

Peanut Supplies Second Largest on Record

U.S. peanut supplies at the end of August 1953 totaled about 336 million pounds, equivalent farmers' stock basis, according to USDA reports.

Last year's stocks for that date were 339 million pounds, the largest supply on the record, which has been kept since 1939.

Stocks in 1953 were composed of 194 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts, 13 million pounds of roasting stock and 129 million pounds of shelled edibles.

Commodity Credit Corporation held 165 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts on Aug. 31, 1953, as compared with 119 million pounds on that date last year.

Textile Machinery Show Scheduled in England

Two hundred sixty five exhibitors, about one-fifth of them from overseas countries including the U.S., are scheduled to participate in the International Textile Machinery Exhibition to be held Oct. 14-24 at Manchester, England.

"Textile Recorder" Exhibitions, Ltd., organizers of the exhibit, say that it will be the largest such show ever staged in Great Britain.

CALENDAR

Conventions - Meetings - Events

- Oct. 15—Fourth Annual Cotton Field Day. Oklahoma Cotton Research Station, Chickasha.

- Oct. 28-30—Seventh Beltwide Mechanization Conference. Gadsden, Ala. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

- Nov. 9-10-11—Third Conference on Cottonseed Processing and Meal Quality. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Educational Service, NCPA. For hotel reservations, write Dr. C. H. Fisher, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.

- Nov. 30-Dec. 1—Tenth Annual Cotton Spinner-Breeder Conference. Cleveland Hotel, Spartanburg, S.C. For information write B. F. Smith, secretary-manager, Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss.

- Dec. 10-11-12—American Chemical Society regional conclave. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. T. H. Hopper, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, general chairman.

- Dec. 16-17-18—Seventh Annual Cotton Insect Control Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

1954

- Feb. 1-2—National Cotton Council of America, sixteenth annual meeting. Atlanta. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, executive vice-president.

- Feb. 8-9—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint meeting. Austin, Texas. Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, Texas, executive secretary and treasurer.

- Feb. 15-16—Third Annual Cottonseed Processing Clinic Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors Association and the Laboratory. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.

- Feb. 15-16—The Carolinas Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S. C., executive secretary.

- March 2-3—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

- March 18-19-20—Third Annual Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.

- March 18-19-20 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345 Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 18-19-20 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 19-20-21—Seventh Annual West Coast Divisional Meeting, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. Paradise Inn, Phoenix, Ariz. H. F. Crossno, P. O. Box 15345, Vernon Branch, Los Angeles, meeting chairman.

- March 29-30—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

- April 1-2—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis 3, executive vice-president.

- April 5-6-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Avenue, Dallas, executive vice-president.

- April 12-13-14—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.

- May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

- May 24-25 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

- May 31-June 1—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cotton Crushers' Association annual joint convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 219 Church Street, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

- June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

- June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

- June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

- June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.

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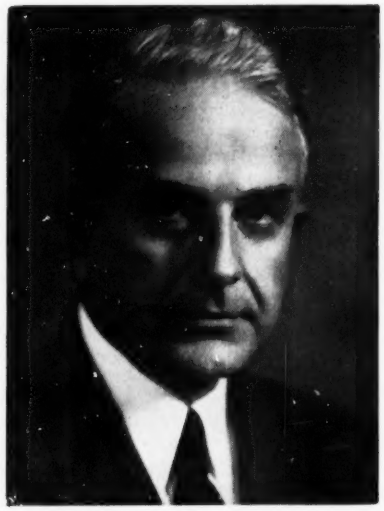
NEW ORLEANS

REDDING SIMS, *President*

Cardon Is U.S. Nominee For FAO Top Post

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has announced that Dr. P. V. Cardon, one of America's leading agricultural scientists and research administrators, will be the nominee of the U.S. for the director-generalship of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations when that organization holds its seventh general session in Rome in November.

Doctor Cardon is former administrator of USDA's Agricultural Research Administration. His career has been devoted to agriculture, and his intensive and varied experience has included state, national and international work. He has been active in the development of FAO since the very beginning and has had a major role in the shaping of its policies.



DR. P. V. CARDON

The member countries of FAO will elect a director-general by majority vote.

The proposal to nominate Doctor Cardon for the director-generalship has been made after consultation with, and approval of, the Secretary of State and the President, and after consultation with congressional and farm organization leaders. Member nations of FAO have been consulted regarding Doctor Cardon's candidacy, and already a number of them have informally indicated their support.

Secretary Benson pointed out that if Doctor Cardon is elected director-general of FAO, he will be the second American to hold that post, since the present director-general is N. E. Dodd of Oregon. Dodd has been director-general since 1948, and his present term expires this year.

Doctor Cardon's career in agriculture has included research, teaching, farm magazine editorship and administration. His work has required his participation in many international agricultural meetings, including a Hot Springs, Va., conference in 1943 which resulted in the formation of FAO.

Doctor Cardon was born April 25, 1889, at Logan, Utah. He was graduated in 1909 from Utah State College. He subsequently earned a master's degree at the University of California in agricultural economics.

Has this cotton been dried at too-high temperatures?

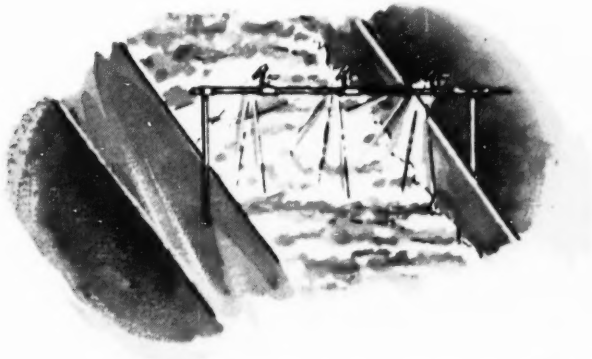
Who knows? It's impossible to tell from a sample whether cotton has been grown under drouthy conditions, or has been dried by recommended practices, or whether it has been subjected to too-high drier temperatures.

Are its qualities permanently impaired?

When cotton fiber is very dry, its strength and apparent length are lessened. If it has not been subjected to excessively high temperatures, both of these qualities can be brought back to normal by bringing the moisture content back to normal.

What can the ginner do about it?

By using a Statifier to restore a small amount of moisture at the lint slide, the ginner can dry seed cotton to the low moisture content recommended by the USDA Ginning Laboratory for effective cleaning and still produce a sample which will not be criticized for excessive dryness. Write or call today for further information.



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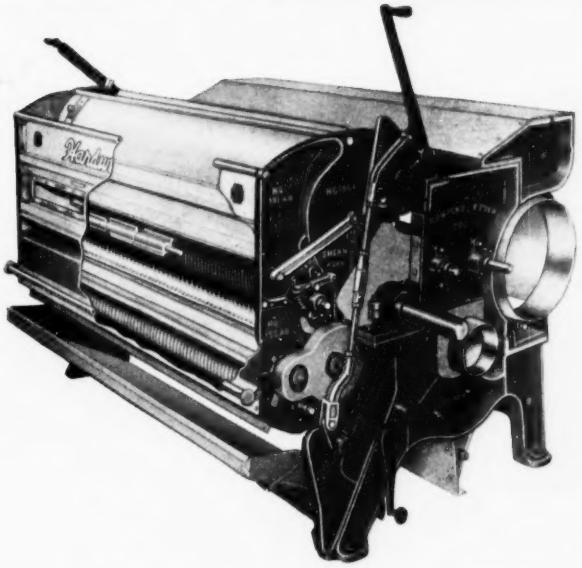

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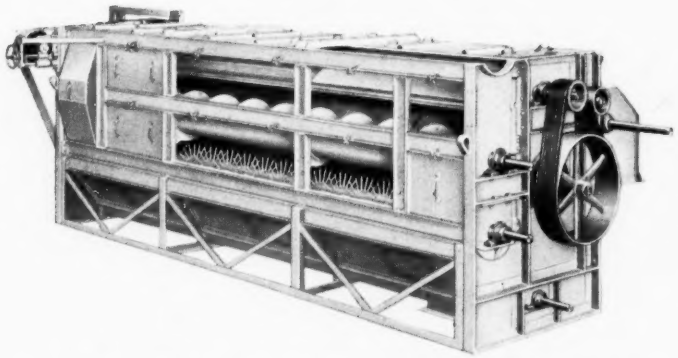

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